

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Tuesday, April 25, 1989

The House met at 12 noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, as You have promised to hear the prayers and petitions of our hearts, we ask that You will bless us with the refreshment of Your Spirit, and give us Your peace that passes all human understanding. When we have missed the mark, we have been forgiven. When we have sought to do the good works of justice, Your word has pointed the way. Continue to be with us, O God, this day and every day. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. APPLEGATE] will kindly come forward and lead our colleagues in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. APPLEGATE led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H.J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to recognize the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, and its role in establishing our Nation's system of State Cooperative Extension Services.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 678. An act to make a correction in the Education and Training for a Competitive America Act of 1988.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolutions and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution to designate April 30, 1989, as "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Centennial Day";

S.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution designating April 28, 1989, as "Flight Attendant Safety Professionals' Day"; and

S. Con. Res. 28. Concurrent resolution to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Airborne units of the United States Armed Forces.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 85-874, the Chair on behalf of the President of the Senate appoints Mr. MITCHELL to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, vice Mr. HATFIELD.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 85-874, the President of the Senate appoints Mr. HATFIELD to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, vice Mr. WEICKER.

The message also announced that pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 96, agreed to April 18, 1989, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. D'AMATO, and Mr. LAUTENBERG, as members of the Senate delegation to ceremonies in New York City on April 29-30, 1989, commemorating the 200th anniversary of George Washington's inauguration.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 93-29, as amended by Public Law 98-459, the Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Mrs. Mary J. Majors of Iowa, to the Federal Council on the Aging, vice Dr. Russell Mills, effective March 22, 1989.

The message also announced, that pursuant to Public Law 86-380, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. ROBB to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, vice Mr. SASSER.

The message also announced, that pursuant to sections 276h-276k, of title 22, United States Code, as amended, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President, appoints Mr. FOWLER, as a member of the Senate delegation to the Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Group during the 1st session of the 101st Congress, to be held in Ixtapa, Mexico, April 27-May 1, 1989.

The message also announced, that pursuant to section 1295(b) of title 46, United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President appoints Mr. HOLLINGS from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Mr. INOUYE at large, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

The message also announced, that pursuant to section 194(a) of title 14, United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President appoints Mr. HOLLINGS from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transporta-

tion and Mr. DONN at large, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

The message also announced, that pursuant to section 6968(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President appoints Ms. MIKULSKI from the Committee on Appropriations and Mr. SARBANES at large, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Naval Academy.

The message also announced, that pursuant to section 9355(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President appoints Mr. WIRTH from the Committee on Armed Services and Mr. DECONCINI at large, to the Board of Visitors of the U.S. Air Force Academy.

The message also announced, that pursuant to section 4355(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair on behalf of the Vice President appoints Mr. REID from the Committee on Appropriations and Mr. SHELBY from the Committee on Armed Services, to the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Military Academy.

APPOINTMENT AS ADDITIONAL MINORITY MEMBER TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGING

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of clauses 6 (f) and (i) of rule X, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Florida [Mr. JAMES] as an additional minority member to the Select Committee on Aging.

APPOINTMENT AS ADDITIONAL MINORITY MEMBER TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON HUNGER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 103, House Resolution 84, 101st Congress, the Chair appoints the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] as an additional minority member to the Select Committee on Hunger.

PRAYER FOR THE VICTIMS ON THE U.S.S. "IOWA"

(Mr. SKELTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I attended the memorial service in Norfolk, VA, for the 47 U.S.S. *Iowa* sailors who were tragically lost on April 19. All Americans join us in mourning this great loss, and we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

families and shipmates who grieve for those who died.

A special word of condolence is for Capt. Fred Moosally, who many of my colleagues remember as Chief of the House Navy Liaison. This loss is personal to me, as I sailed aboard the U.S.S. *Iowa* this past December.

The sacrifice made by these men is a jolting reminder of the dangers faced by those who choose to serve at sea. Too often we forget that military service is an occupation filled with danger. It is sad that it takes a misfortune such as this to remind us that sometimes the ultimate sacrifice must be paid so that the rest of us Americans can enjoy the benefits of liberty.

Our prayer at this sad time can be found in these words from the Navy hymn:

Of all the souls that in her sailed
Let not one life in thee have failed;
But hear from heaven our sailor's cry,
And grant eternal life on high!

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING EXCESSIVE AND LETHAL USE OF FORCE BY SOVIET TROOPS IN SOVIET GEORGIA

(Mr. McEWEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON], and specifically his references to the eminent captain of the *Iowa*, Capt. Fred Moosally.

Mr. Speaker, I deplore the excessive and lethal actions taken by Soviet troops on April 9, in responding to the thousands demonstrating peacefully for greater freedom and the restoration of their basic human rights, in Tbilisi, the capital of the Republic of Georgia in the Soviet Union.

Certainly every nation has a right to maintain peace within its borders. However, security cannot serve as an excuse for crack Moscow forces to attack thousands of peaceful demonstrators with clubs, sharpened spades, and, as reported by the Georgian Health Ministry, with toxic chemical agents that cause nerve paralysis, delirium, and death. From the actions of the Soviet troops on that sad day, there were scores of fatalities, and over 200 injuries.

The Soviet Union is a signatory of every major human rights agreement from the Universal Declaration on Human Rights to the Helsinki accords. They must be held accountable for the actions as it responds to the legitimately expressed voice of its people.

Mr. Speaker, I will be introducing a House resolution tomorrow, which condemns the excessive and lethal use of force by the Soviet troops responding to the April 9 demonstration in Tbilisi. It also calls upon the Soviet Government to investigate the allega-

tions that toxic chemical agents were used by the Soviet troops, and if the allegations prove true, to take steps to assure that they will not be used again. Finally, my resolution will call upon the Soviet Union to abide by its commitment made in signing the various human rights agreements, and to heed the demands of the people of the Republic of Georgia for the exercise of their basic human rights and fundamental freedoms.

This is an important message to send to both the Soviet Government, and to all who are standing up to tyranny and calling for greater freedom and change. I urge my colleagues to join me when I introduce my resolution regarding Soviet Georgia tomorrow.

DVA, DOD, AND SSA RESPONDING TO "IOWA" TRAGEDY

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to follow up on what my colleague, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SKELTON] said, as well as my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McEWEN].

Mr. Speaker, we were all saddened by the news last week of the tragic explosion on the battleship *Iowa* which cost the lives of 47 servicemen.

I'm sure that many of us will receive inquiries about what the Government will do for the families of those killed.

The Department of Veterans' Affairs, the Department of Defense and the Social Security Administration are providing casualty assistance to the families to help them apply for their benefits.

Social Security death benefits will be paid in some of these cases.

The Department of Defense provides a death payment of 6 months salary, funeral costs, and medical benefits to survivors under CHAMPUS.

The widows and children of the victims may receive any or all of the following benefits from the Department of Veterans' Affairs: Dependency and Indemnity Compensation each month, College Education for the Children of the deceased, and Servicemen's Group Life Insurance of up to \$50,000. I am advised that all 47 servicemen carried the maximum coverage. Furthermore, survivors of those who were participating in the Montgomery GI bill education assistance program will generally be eligible for a death benefit—\$1,200.

Mr. Speaker, I have been told that about six of the families live in the Norfolk area and the rest are located throughout the country. I can assure my colleagues that all benefits claims will be processed quickly by all agencies of the Federal Government.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION TO DESIGNATE MAY 29, 1989 AS NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE VICTIMS OF THE U.S.S. "IOWA"

(Mr. GRANDY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GRANDY. Mr. Speaker, since the first observances of what we now know as Memorial Day, the ranks of those we honor have swelled with the men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice while defending this great country. Last week, 47 crewmembers of the U.S.S. *Iowa* joined these ranks when an explosion in their gun turret ended their lives.

On the 29th of next month, the citizens of cities and towns across the country will pause to honor those who have died in uniform, but for some of these cities and towns, this Memorial Day will have added significance—for these are the cities and towns that these sailors called home.

I am confident that I speak for all the citizens of this land when I extend to their families and loved ones our heartfelt sympathies and our deepest appreciation for the sacrifice that has been thrust upon them. It is for this reason that I have along with my colleagues in the Iowa Congressional delegation introduced a resolution today to designate May 29, 1989, as the "National Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the U.S.S. *Iowa*."

We have asked everything of these men and, in return, we can offer comparatively little. But we owe them and their families the simple debt of remembrance—and that we will eagerly give.

We will not soon forget the tragedy of the *Iowa*. A soldier's death is always a tragedy, but the death of the 47 men on the U.S.S. *Iowa* last week is a reminder that freedom and liberty do not come cheaply, be it in peacetime or in war. These men have indeed served their country courageously. We will miss them.

□ 1210

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST CANNOT WAIT 3 YEARS TO SETTLE THIS MATTER

(Mr. DeFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, far from these halls a controversy rages in my district. Today the press reports that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has decided to list the spotted owl as threatened throughout its range.

If these press reports are accurate, this settles nothing. Both sides in this dispute are now faced with up to 3

years of uncertainty as the bureaucracy proposes and prepares management plans as to how to handle the management of the spotted owl in our forests into the future.

The people of my district and the people of the Pacific Northwest cannot wait 3 years to settle this issue. It is too important. Perhaps for once the industry who needs the certainty of timber supplies and the environmentalists who want certainty for the protection of old growth have something in common.

I believe they need to get together, sit down at the settlement table, and we in Congress need to urge that these management plans be greatly accelerated and they be put in place as soon as possible so that we can have certainty, both as to the protection of the old growth that the environmentalists want, and the certainty of the protection of the timber supply which is so vital to the industry in the Northwest.

In addition, I renew my request to the President and ask for the support of this body in immediate restrictions on the export of raw logs to Japan. We cannot keep exporting our logs while our mills fall silent for lack of supply.

Finally, I urge the Chief of the Forest Service and the Secretary of the Department of the Interior to expedite my request to develop alternate harvest plans and sale plans throughout the Northwest so that we can have some timber harvested this summer. I will not stand idly by.

These are our forests, these are our future. If it requires congressional intervention, I am ready to make those tough decisions, too.

DEMOCRACY IN NICARAGUA ACT

(Mr. CHANDLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, today I join the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BYRON] in introducing the Democracy in Nicaragua Act.

This bill was introduced in the last Congress and had 86 cosponsors, including 39 Democrats and 9 chairmen.

With the signing of the Tesoro Beach Accord by the Central American Presidents and the bipartisan policy on Central America agreed to by our leadership and the President, we need to come together and state clearly the reforms needed to ensure free and fair elections in Nicaragua next year.

Today marks the first deadline of the Tesoro Beach Accord. Once again, the Sandinistas have promised full democracy, and once again we wait for action without result.

We in Congress need a clear, definitive scorecard for Sandinista compliance with the promises they have

made. As the bipartisan accord makes clear: "To be successful, the Central American peace process cannot be based on promises alone. It must be based on credible standards of compliance [and] strict timetables for enforcement."

This bill codifies these commitments, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

THE FORGOTTEN PEOPLE OF LEBANON

(Mr. JONES of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak on behalf of the forgotten people of Lebanon. As we gather here today, Syrian gunners supplied by the Soviets are attacking the civilian population of Beirut, shelling hospitals and schools, killing women, children, and the elderly.

These attacks are an act of brutality that is barbaric and inhumane, an uncivilized strike at the spirit of a people who wish to throw off the yoke of the Syrian occupiers.

The shelling is a cowardly attack on the defenseless, a shameful act that deserves the condemnation of the decent, freedom-loving peoples of the world. I ask that President Bush take action in response to this unspeakable terror, that the moral position of the United States be clearly stated, and that we denounce in the strongest possible manner this Syrian aggression.

Our friends are calling out to us for help, Mr. President. Deaf ears are not our style. Speak out, sir, please speak out.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN PANAMA?

(Mr. LIVINGSTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, today we vote on funding for the Panama Canal which raises an important question: What is going on down there?

In February of last year, Federal courts indicted General Noriega on drug trafficking charges. Within 2 months, the United States imposed economic sanctions on that generally friendly nation.

What has been the result? Let me tell you:

General Noriega is stronger than ever. He has imprisoned his enemies, consolidated his control over the military, and suspended basic freedoms.

The Panamanian economy is plummeting. People are suffering. The poor segment of the population has increased dramatically, and the GNP declined almost 50 percent last year.

All of this has served to create an increasingly tense and unstable situation. The Soviets and Cubans are smacking their lips in anticipation of another opening for Communist expansion in the Western Hemisphere.

My friends, our policy toward Panama has failed. Our sanctions are starving the Panamanian people, and our "wait and see" attitude fails to do anything about Noriega. The problem is growing worse by the day, and those folks don't know who their friends are anymore.

I don't like the idea of bargaining with drug runners, but even less do I like the thought of another Nicaragua in Central America, and even less do I like the thought of allowing many years of friendship and cooperation between our two nations to go down the drain.

President Bush and Secretary Baker must work out and implement a realistic plan for weaning Noriega from his role as dictator and rebuilding the economy of our beleaguered friends.

IT IS TIME WE STAND UP FOR OUR POLICEMEN AND STRAIGHTEN THIS MESS OUT IN THE "KILLING FIELDS" OF AMERICA

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, the murder rate in America is an indictment on Congress. We had 20,000 murders in America last year, and over 185 policemen were gunned down alone.

The sad fact is 50 percent of all cop killers are back on the street in less than 6 years in America. Think about it. That is ridiculous.

What is next? Will judges in America like in Central America, will they be targets? Will they start killing our court officials?

Today I am introducing a bill that would create a Federal death penalty for anyone who murders a policeman or an official of the court. It would also apply to serial killers and mass murderers, and to any criminal enterprise who has a contract murder to further their particular illegal enterprise.

I am asking Congress to go beyond the lip service, and I am asking Congress today to straighten out what has become the killing fields of America, our streets. I think it is time the taxpayers should not be feeding people like Richard Speck, Charles Manson, Son-of-Sam, Donald Harvey, and I think it is time we look at the victims' rights in this country. The criminals seem to have all the rights.

It is time we stand up for our policemen and straighten this mess out in the killing fields of America.

COMMENDING PRESIDENT BUSH ON FORMING A WORKING GROUP ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLEMAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend President Bush on forming a Working Group on Rural Development within his administration. Agriculture Secretary Yeutter along with many members of the President's Cabinet will be part of this Working Group on Rural Development which will ensure that the needs of rural areas are better served by a more efficient coordination of Federal services.

Chaired by Secretary Yeutter and reporting to the White House Economic Policy Council, the working group will assume a great deal of the responsibility I have been urging the executive branch to take on rural development in the last several years.

More than 2 years ago, I requested the General Accounting Office to review all Federal programs to determine those that are essentially rural, and to recommend which of those programs could be made more productive by being located in a new Rural Development Administration. That report was delivered to me early this year.

Generally, GAO found that the Federal Government does not have a good idea of how many Federal programs are meant for rural America. Nor does the Government know how many Federal dollars actually get to the more than 2,000 rural counties in the United States.

This is why I believe the President's Working Group on Rural Development is vital to rural America. Evaluating existing programs, developing policy options for Federal, State, and local involvement, and determining how to best leverage the Federal Government's expertise are absolutely necessary steps for rural development initiatives.

In addition to the USDA, the working groups membership will include representatives from the Departments of Treasury, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, and the Department of Education as well as the Office of the Vice President, the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Small Business Administration and the White House Office of Policy Development.

The makeup of the working group accurately reflects the fact that the challenges of rural development are more than just the problems of agriculture; that a governmentwide initiative is needed to improve the lives of the 60 million people who live in rural America.

□ 1220

LESS PROFITS FOR EXXON

(Mr. APPELATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. APPELATE. Mr. Speaker, the American people are mad as hell and they are not going to take it any more. They do not want the Exxons of the world to screw up the environment and be paid for it.

Today I am introducing legislation that will deny Exxon that right to be able to pass those costs off to the American people. The costs will exceed \$600 million of your taxpayers' money. We have already allowed them to be able to increase the cost of gasoline from 10 to 15 cents, and if that is added up over a year's time, that is a billion dollars, for every penny, that is \$10 to \$15 billion that they are taking from the consumers.

We cannot continue to see the oil leeches, their partners in crime, continue to raise these prices. They are on the backs of the American consumers and they are sucking the lifeblood from them. They can afford it. Let us take that money from their profits, not our pockets.

Join me in cosponsoring this legislation.

CATASTROPHIC SURTAX IS DISCRIMINATORY

(Mr. ARCHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, recently Senator LLOYD BENTSEN suggested that the Treasury Department concurs in the revised estimates of the Joint Committee on Taxation which indicate that revenues from Medicare catastrophic surtax exceed original projections by nearly \$5 billion, the amount the tax should be reduced.

Senior citizens should not be deluded by this temporary relief. Costs of the program will escalate over time and the surtax will go up again. There is only one way to eliminate discrimination against the elderly and that is to abolish the surtax as the method of funding.

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 promised a maximum tax rate for Americans of 28 percent. Now, as a result of the catastrophic illness legislation, we have broken that promise to the elderly by increasing their tax rates to a maximum of 38 percent, the highest level paid by any group of Americans. With the interaction of Social Security earnings limitation and the tax on 50 percent of Social Security benefits, many older Americans will pay marginal tax rates as high as 110 percent.

I urge my colleagues to avoid falling into the trap created by the suggestion that all we need to do is reduce tempo-

rarily the surtax. Let us focus instead on the real problem and find an acceptable alternative to the discriminatory catastrophic surtax. I continue to lead the effort in that regard.

NUCLEAR STANDARDIZATION BILL

(Mr. CLEMENT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that amends the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to encourage the development and use of standardized plant designs and to improve the nuclear licensing and regulatory process.

As many of my colleagues know, utilities have not ordered new nuclear powerplants for 10 years and are not expected to until conditions affecting the nuclear power industry improve.

Our Nation is presently over 40 percent dependent on foreign oil. If current trends continue, that figure will rise to an alarming 60 percent or more by the turn of the century. Oil imports for electric generation could rise by a million barrels per day by 1990, and by three million barrels per day by 1995. Standardization will reduce the capital cost of a facility by 55 percent.

It is time that the United States re-examine its policies on nuclear power. The severe drought last summer forced our Nation and the world to consider ways to prevent further ozone depletion, global warming and the greenhouse effect.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to cosponsor my legislation and push for its quick passage.

EXCLUSIONARY RULE

(Mr. DOUGLAS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that the rule of evidence called the exclusionary rule imposes a single, inflexible, and drastic sanction without regard to the nature, circumstances, or degree of police misconduct. Whether an honest mistake or outrageous misconduct, the result is always the same—exclude the evidence even if it means immunity from prosecution. Indeed, in those cases where a police officer, in a good faith effort to comply with the law, conducts a search or seizure which is later found to be technically insufficient, the drug evidence is excluded and the accused goes free.

As a former judge it seems clear to me there can be no rational basis for applying the same sanction to an honest mistake and to outrageous mis-

conduct. As former Chief Justice Burger stated:

I submit that society has at least as much right to expect rationally graded responses from judges in place of the universal "capital punishment" we inflict on all evidence when police error is shown in its acquisition.

The exclusionary rule has needlessly contributed to the problem of delay in our courts. Time-consuming hearings on motions to suppress often consume as much court time as the trial itself.

That is why Congressman JIM COURTER, of New Jersey, and I have introduced H.R. 1239, to permit evidence seized in good faith to once again be used in our courts. I urge your support for the Law Enforcement Assistance Act of 1989.

ANOTHER HOSTILE TAKEOVER

(Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, the hostile takeover wars in America have now taken flight. The big shot speculators' latest target is Northwest Airlines, and it's the same old game, they use a lot of debt, they buy the assets, take them over, take them apart, sell them and make money quick.

The problem with it is a few people make a lot of money, and everyone else gets hurt.

Northwest Airlines is being pursued by a speculator who will borrow nearly \$3 billion to buy it. Saddled with this debt, the company will have an annual interest cost of \$300 to \$400 million a year.

This is a good company, a healthy company, but it has never had profits over \$200 million a year.

If we don't stop this hostile takeover binge at some point, it will threaten airline service in the northern Great Plains and it will certainly increase airline ticket costs.

I think it is time for Members to tell the Department of Transportation to, "Stop shivering in your boots; stand up and be counted on these issues." It's time for Congress to understand we better do something to stop the proliferation of junk bonds and hostile takeover to take apart our corporate structure.

The attack on Northwest Airlines is an attack on a healthy company and threatening airline service in an important region of this country.

□ 1230

LESSONS FROM THE "IOWA" TRAGEDY

(Mr. PICKETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PICKETT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, President Bush joined the crew of the battleship *Iowa*, their families, the families of those who were lost, and many others for a memorial service at Norfolk in honor of the 47 young sailors who perished aboard that vessel last week.

Being there, seeing the grief on the faces of children and young widows, was a vivid reminder of the high price this Nation pays for freedom. Even at peace, when it is easy to think of the world as safe, America's soldiers and sailors live in danger. The sacrifices which they and their families make are enormous, and this we must never forget.

The tragedy aboard the *Iowa* has again tested the character of Navy families. Grief has been a shared emotion in Norfolk this week. But beneath the compassion and sorrow, there is a quiet determination to carry on, to fulfill and maintain their duty to the U.S. Navy, and perhaps most important right now, to fulfill and maintain their duty to care for one another. The Navy has displayed great sensitivity and compassion in getting its people through this ordeal. Community help and support for the families of *Iowa* crewmembers has been no less impressive.

But I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that all of this would not have been possible without the prayers and support of the American people.

LET US ENCOURAGE MARRIAGE

(Mr. DREIER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is not every day that a marriage inspires me to introduce a bill in Congress but that's exactly what I am going to do today. Albert Quintanar and his wife Bernadette of Claremont, CA, both disabled adults, have discovered that marriage is not cheap—in fact they discovered that our Government actually penalizes people with disabilities from marriage.

Current law holds that a Social Security adult disabled child can retain their childhood disability benefits if they marry another adult disabled child. If they marry a supplemental security beneficiary, a means tested program, they forfeit their Social Security benefits.

To end this inequity, the legislation which I am introducing will allow a Social Security disabled child to continue receiving their Social Security benefits upon marriage to a supplemental security income beneficiary.

Let us stop discouraging marriage. I urge all Members to cosponsor my bill.

BUDGET FAKERY

(Mr. MOODY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, the Congress enacted Gramm-Rudman to force the White House and the legislative branch to make tough choices, bite the bullet, and get serious about deficit reduction. I argued at the time that there was no institutional substitute for political courage and that if instead we showed political cowardice, Gramm-Rudman would only spawn bookkeeping gimmicks to avoid sequestration.

Nowhere is that more evident than in the recent budget summit agreement for fiscal year 1990. It pretends to meet the Gramm-Rudman deficit target of \$100 billion for fiscal 1990.

But it is a sham. A hoax. This is the most disingenuous budget I've seen since coming to Congress.

The summit blandly accepts the economic assumptions of the earlier Bush budget which are so rosy as to be ridiculous: 3.4 percent real growth in GNP, a drop in inflation all the way down to 1.5 percent by 1994, short-term interest rates down from 9 percent now to 5.5 percent in 1990.

The Congressional Budget Office—who we in Congress are supposed to believe—is projecting totally different numbers: Real GNP growth at barely 2 percent, inflation at nearly 5 percent and interest rates at realistic levels.

With the save of the magic wand of economic assumptions the summit agreement cuts the CBO deficit projection by \$19 billion.

Even the few "hard numbers" in the summit agreement are suspect. Its \$13.8 billion in spending "cuts" include \$2 billion by taking the Postal Service off budget. Another billion dollars is "saved" in agriculture payments by pushing them into fiscal 1989. Another \$4 or \$5 billion is produced by sale of public assets—all done in order to avoid raising real revenues.

This is blue smoke and mirrors carried to a new height. But why should the Congress be a willing accomplice to this kind of budget fakery? If it does, it should come as no surprise when the actual 1990 deficit turns out to be much higher than we promised the people it would be.

Let's get on with real budget deficit reduction. It's the only way we can do our jobs and be honest with the country.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STRATOSPHERIC OZONE LAYER PROTECTION ACT OF 1989

(Mr. BATES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BATES. Mr. Speaker, the first thing I would like to do is to endorse the statements of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Moody]. I completely agree with his comments on the budget.

Mr. Speaker, I will soon be introducing legislation to address the serious damage being done to the world's stratospheric ozone layer by chlorofluorocarbons and halons.

My legislation, the Stratospheric Ozone Layer Protection Act of 1989, would freeze the production of nine major chemicals that deplete the ozone layer at 1986 levels, followed by a phaseout schedule that would prohibit the production of these chemicals by 1995.

The bill also prohibits the importation of major chemicals from nations that have not established a phaseout schedule at least as stringent as ours. Finally, the legislation encourages reclamation and recycling of CFC's, promotes safe alternatives, and requires the use of approved recycling equipment and properly trained employees in the maintenance of automobile air-conditioners.

Mr. Speaker, the Stratospheric Ozone Protection Act does many other things. I hope my colleagues will take a serious look at the bill and consider becoming a cosponsor.

INTRODUCTION OF BYRON/CHANDLER BILL—DEMOCRATIZATION IN NICARAGUA

(Mrs. BYRON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce with my colleague from the State of Washington [Mr. Chandler], legislation that specifies several important standards for evaluating democratization in Nicaragua under the Guatemala Peace accord.

We all applaud the House leadership's role for initiating the recent Bipartisan Accord on Central America that passed the House last week and we are encouraged by the signing of the Tesoro Beach accord by the Central American Presidents. However, it is extremely important that we state clearly the reforms needed to ensure free and fair elections in Nicaragua next year.

Among the standards we believe necessary are separations of the party from the State security forces and Army, the rights of opposition parties to meet and organize, full freedom of the press, and equal rights for Atlantic coast and Indian peoples. It makes achieving these steps in Nicaragua the policy of the United States and the legislation states that these principles should be adopted by all countries in the region.

I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation so we can ensure fair and free elections in Nicaragua. We have seen democracy move forward in the neighboring countries and now is the time for Nicaragua.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR IMPEACHMENT OF WALTER L. NIXON, JR., JUDGE OF THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. BROOKS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 101-36) on the resolution (H. Res. 87) impeaching Walter L. Nixon, Jr., judge of the U.S. district court for the Southern District of Mississippi, for high crimes and misdemeanors, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

FIRE CHIEFS ENDORSE FIRE SAFE CIGARETTE ACT OF 1989

(Mr. MOAKLEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my sincerest thanks to the National Fire Protection Association and the International Association of Fire Chiefs for their endorsement of the Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 1989.

The NFPA is the leading fire service organization dedicated to promoting fire safety, through research and the development of standards and the IAFC has long been concerned over the problem of fires resulting from a carelessly discarded cigarette. I commend both organizations for taking a lead on the issue and lending their support to the effort to develop a cigarette that would not ignite furniture.

Each year thousands of people are killed, maimed, or permanently disfigured from fires caused by a discarded cigarette, according to a recent publication by the NFPA. In 1986, 231,200 cigarette-initiated fires resulted in 1,506 civilian deaths, 3,559 civilian injuries, and \$402 million in property damage. The statistics are quite alarming. As a result I, along with Senator CRANSTON and Senator HEINZ introduced legislation which would direct the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate fire safety standards.

I am delighted that the NFPA and the IAFC have demonstrated their full support for H.R. 293, the Fire Safe Cigarette Act of 1989 by wholeheartedly endorsing the bill. I would like to thank all members of both organizations, their dedication and hard work is truly appreciated.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BATES). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5, rule I, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has been concluded on all motions to suspend the rules.

□ 1240

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 1486, MARITIME ADMINISTRATION AUTHORIZATION, FISCAL YEAR 1990

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries have until 5 p.m. today, April 25, 1989, to file the report on H.R. 1486, the fiscal year 1990 Maritime Administration authorization, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BATES). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION, 1990

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 840) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Maritime Commission, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 840

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. In fiscal year 1990, \$16,350,000 is authorized to be appropriated for the use of the Federal Maritime Commission.

SEC. 2. (a) The Federal Maritime Commission shall require that complete and updated electronic copies of the Automated Tariff Filing and Information data base are made available (in bulk) in a timely and nondiscriminatory fashion, and the Commission shall assess reasonable fees for this service consistent with Section 552 of Title 5, United States Code.

(b) The Commission shall impose reasonable controls on the system to limit access usage by any one person.

(c) The Commission shall provide that any information from the Automated Tariff Filing and Information System that is made available to the public may be used, resold, or disseminated by any person without restriction and without payment of additional fees or royalties.

Sec. 3. The first paragraph of section 2 of the Intercoastal Shipping Act, 1933 (46 App. U.S.C. 844) is amended—

(1) by inserting in the third sentence after "on board each vessel", the words "that carries passengers";

(2) by striking in the seventh sentence "if filed as permitted by this section and framed under glass and posted in a conspicuous place on board each vessel where they may be seen by passengers and others at all times"; and

(3) by striking in the seventh sentence "on board each vessel" the second time it appears.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. LENT] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 840, as amended, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Federal Maritime Commission, and other purposes. The small amount that we are authorizing here will allow the Federal Maritime Commission, an independent agency, to carry out its regulatory responsibilities to enforce various shipping statutes affecting ocean commerce.

The Commission continued to work on establishing an automated tariff filing and information system to facilitate the receipt, retrieval, and publication of tariffs. A computerized system will provide a remote retrieval function which will permit the public to dial into the system—by modem—and obtain a particular carrier's rates on a requested commodity in a given trade.

H.R. 840 authorizes appropriations of \$16,350,000 for the regulatory programs on the Federal Maritime Commission for fiscal year 1990. The bill is identical to the President's budget request.

The Merchant Maritime Subcommittee held a hearing on the bill on February 9, 1989, and it was reported unanimously out of full committee with an amendment by Representative SHUMWAY, and with an amendment I offered.

My amendment requires the Commission to:

First, make electronic copies of the data base—in bulk—available in a timely and nondiscriminatory fashion, and at a price related to the value of the service;

Second, impose reasonable controls on the system to limit remote access usage by any person; and

Third, provide that any information obtained from the automated system may be used, resold, or disseminated by any person without restriction or payment of additional fees or royalties.

Mr. SHUMWAY's amendment eliminated a meaningless and outdated requirement in the 1933 Intercoastal Shipping Act that bills of lading and contracts of affreightment be framed under glass aboard nonpassenger vessels.

Finally, let me commend Elaine Chao for her excellent work as Chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission. Her leadership has been outstanding, and it has been a pleasure for our committee to work with her. I wish her well in her new capacity as Deputy Secretary of Transportation.

With the President's designation of Jim Carey as Acting Chairman, the leadership of the FMC remains in hands with which we are most comfortable. It pleases me to congratulate Commissioner Carey on his appointment, with the knowledge that the spirit of cooperation between the FMC and the committee will continue.

Mr. Speaker, we have crafted a fair, bipartisan bill that deserves the support of the entire House of Representatives. The administration supports the funding levels in H.R. 840 and does not object to the proposed limits on the remote retrieval system. I urge the bill's passage.

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 840, the annual authorization bill for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Maritime Commission [FMC].

The FMC is an independent regulatory agency whose primary function is to regulate the practices of international and domestic ocean common carriers. While it does not establish tariff rates in international transportation, it does enforce laws that prohibit discrimination and unfair pricing.

H.R. 840 authorizes \$16,350,000 for the FMC—an increase of \$2,765,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1989. The authorization for fiscal year 1990 is the same amount as requested by the President in his budget.

The Merchant Marine Subcommittee, of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, held a hearing in early February on this authorization request. We received testimony from the Chairman of the FMC, the Honorable Elaine L. Chao, recently sworn in as Deputy Secretary of Transportation, as well as from representatives from the domestic shipping industry and other interested public witnesses.

The subcommittee had an extended discussion at the hearing on the FMC's proposed Automated Tariff Filing and Information System which has been under development for the last several years. This new system will put all of the tariff filing information currently required under the Shipping Act of 1984, as well as other statutes, into a single computerized operation. We received testimony from a vendor of private tariff information who expressed concern that the FMC's remote retrieval system might unfairly compete with his private services. The FMC is well aware of this concern and took steps in its proposal to minimize any unfair competition. Neither the FMC nor any of the Members of the Committee want to see the agency directly competing with private companies.

As a result of information obtained during the hearing, the committee modified H.R. 840 during the markup process and added a provision that clarifies the way in which the FMC will implement the remote retrieval aspect of the Automated Tariff Filing and Information System. All parties affected by this new computerized operation have agreed to the additional language and I believe this bill addresses the concerns of the private vendor and meets the needs of the FMC to develop a workable automated system.

In addition, when the bill was approved by our committee, we added another minor amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHUMWAY) that eliminated an outdated requirement that merchant vessel owners post their bills of lading under a glass in a conspicuous place aboard their vessel. Due to modern methods of handling cargo, this requirement is no longer needed, and, in fact, is meaningless because individuals are no longer permitted to walk through the container handling areas in order to climb aboard a vessel to look at the bill of lading. These documents are maintained in the corporate offices of the shipping companies and are, of course, available for public review at those locations.

Mr. Speaker, I believe the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee has crafted a good piece of legislation that will fund the programs of the Federal Maritime Commission and enable it to implement its statutory requirements. I urge my colleagues to join with the Members of our committee and approve this legislation.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to Chairman JONES for the excellent job he has done in moving this bill to the floor so early in the session.

With respect to the budget request, the largest single item of increase is for the funding of the Automated Tariff Filing and Information System. While this started out as a con-

traversal issue, I am confident that with the amendment offered at the full committee, which was supported by the Federal Maritime Commission, we have resolved the problems presented to us by the private sector. Our goal is to assure that we do not have a Federal agency competing with the private sector to provide a particular service—a service which the private sector is fully capable of performing. Elaine Chao, Chairman of the FMC at the time of the hearing and now Deputy Secretary of Transportation, assures us of support for the approach we have taken.

With this issue resolved, I am hopeful the FMC can move to implement this automation project without further delay.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Weiss). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Jones] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 840, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Maritime Commission, and for other purposes".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1250

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 840, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Weiss). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION MARINE FISHERIES PROGRAM ACT AUTHORIZATION THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1223) to authorize appropriations to carry out the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Fisheries Program Act through fiscal year 1992.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1223

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Adminis-

tration Marine Fisheries Program Act (Public Law 98-210; 97 Stat. 1409) is amended—

(1) in section 2(a) by striking "\$26,500,000" and all that follows through "fiscal year 1988, and" and by inserting "and \$30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992" immediately after "1989";

(2) in section 3(a) by striking "\$35,000,000" and all that follows through "fiscal year 1988, and" and by inserting "and \$30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992" immediately after "1989"; and

(3) in section 4(a) by striking "\$10,000,000" and all that follows through "fiscal year 1988, and" and by inserting "and \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992" immediately after "1989".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Studds] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Young] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Studds].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1223 authorizes appropriations for the next 3 years for the National Marine Fisheries Service to carry out a broad array of not otherwise authorized programs related to fisheries research, enforcement, conservation, and management. The activities covered by the bill include the collection and scientific analysis of information needed for the management of sport and commercial fisheries and for the protection of marine mammals, endangered species, and their habitats.

The bill is, to my knowledge, without controversy. It is supported by commercial and recreational fishing organizations, the administration testified in support of the bill, and it was approved within our committee by unanimous voice vote. I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1223 and urge its adoption. This bill is a simple authorization of those NOAA fisheries programs which are not authorized under the law. Passage of this legislation will enable the National Marine Fisheries Service to continue its excellent work in conserving and managing our nation's marine resources.

This bill was unanimously reported by both the subcommittee and the full committee and is supported by the administration. With this lack of opposition, I urge its speedy adoption.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1223, a bill to reauthorize the NOAA Marine Fisheries Program Act at current levels. H.R. 1223 reauthorizes a wide range of

existing NOAA fisheries activities that deal with fisheries data and conservation. These activities are of great importance to the stewardship of our Nation's fishery resources and enjoyed unanimous bipartisan support within the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of H.R. 1223.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Studds] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1223.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANADROMOUS FISH CONSERVATION ACT AUTHORIZATION THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1224) to authorize appropriations to carry out the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act through fiscal year 1992.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1224

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4(a) of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 757d(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (6);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (1); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(2) \$8,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, and 1992."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Studds] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. Young] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Studds].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1224 authorizes appropriations for the next 3 years to carry out the provisions of the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act of 1965.

For almost a quarter century, this act has helped to conserve and enhance our Nation's anadromous fishery resources, including salmon, striped bass, walleye, shad, sturgeon and steelhead trout. As I'm sure all Members know, anadromous species

are those that ascend rivers and streams for the purpose of creating more anadromous species. These fisheries are found in the waters of 32 coastal and Great Lakes States as well as in the Federal Exclusive Economic Zone.

In recent decades, most anadromous species have been heavily and adversely affected by human activities in and around coastal areas. Freshwater and estuarine habitats have been degraded. Physical barriers have been created that impede the ability of some species in some areas to complete their upstream journey to spawn.

H.R. 1224 authorizes funds to continue Federal-State cooperation in efforts to conduct research and fisheries enhancement projects for anadromous species. Funds are provided to States on a matching basis. The amount authorized to each of the next 3 years is \$8,000,000, approximately the current level.

This legislation was strongly supported before our committee by representatives of the regional marine fisheries commissions and by representatives of the recreational and commercial fishing industries. The bill was reported from our committee by a unanimous vote and I urge Members to support it.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1224, a bill to reauthorize the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act and urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, this bill provides an authorization for a State grant program that enables States to work cooperatively with the Federal Government in conserving and managing anadromous fisheries. Anadromous fish species can be found in most of our coastal States, including the Great Lakes States, and provide significant benefits to the commercial fishing industry and to recreational fishermen.

This bill was unanimously reported by both the subcommittee and the full committee and is supported by fisheries and resource management organizations throughout the country. I urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1224, a bill to reauthorize the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act through fiscal year 1992.

This act has more than a 20-year record of valuable contribution to the management, conservation, and enhancement of the Nation's important resources of striped bass, salmon, shad, steelhead, and other migratory species of great economic and social importance.

I have long been convinced that this program makes a uniquely valuable contribution to our Nation's fisheries, and I urge my colleagues to support passage of this reauthorization.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1224, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act.

At the outset, I want to commend Chairman JONES, and subcommittee Chairman STUDDS, my colleague from Massachusetts, for their leadership in bringing this legislation to the floor early in the session. I also want to acknowledge the hard work and leadership of my colleagues on this side of the aisle, Congressman BOB DAVIS, the ranking member of the full committee and DON YOUNG, our leader on the Fish and Wildlife Subcommittee. It's always a pleasure to work with the leadership of the Merchant Marine Committee on conservation issues, especially those affecting fisheries.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes \$8 million for the anadromous fish conservation programs administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service. These funds are used to finance cooperative agreements and grants to the States for the restoration, enhancement, and conservation of anadromous fishery resources. The program is designed to encourage interstate cooperation in the management of anadromous fish that migrate through and fall under the jurisdiction of two or more States.

One of the most ambitious multi-State programs is the restoration of Atlantic salmon to the Connecticut River. For 20 years, I have worked with Federal, State, and local agencies to piece together a regional effort to restore the mighty salmon to the Connecticut. Once abundant and plentiful, the salmon population was forced out of the river system in the last century by the Industrial Revolution. The river was dammed all along the main stem, and the water was polluted beyond recognition. In fact, in the early 1960's, the Connecticut was often called the most beautifully landscaped sewer in the Nation.

Today, however, things have changed. The water is cleaned. The fish passage is opened for hundreds of miles up stream, and stocking efforts are underway. It's a major environmental rebirth for New England.

Although this program is a massive undertaking by the Federal Government, the Anadromous Fish Grant Program allows States and other entities to supplement this and similar efforts on a smaller scale. It's a great bang for the Federal buck. Between one-third and 10 percent of the project costs are shared with the States.

Mr. Speaker, this is a cost-effective program with enormous environmental benefits. I join with my colleagues in supporting this reauthorization, and I hope that they will assist me in securing adequate funding for the program when the fiscal year 1990 appropriations process begins.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, as our chairman has mentioned, H.R. 1224 would reauthorize the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, which was first passed by Congress in 1965. In the ensuing 23 years, over \$50 million has been provided to coastal and Great Lakes States to support projects on anadromous species. These Federal funds, matched by funds from States and other non-Federal entities, have been directed largely at resources experiencing the most severe problems. In the Great

Lakes, lake sturgeon have been reestablished along with spawning runs of steelhead trout. In Michigan, these funds have been used to enhance fish passage facilities to allow salmon upstream migration.

Mr. Speaker, I support reauthorizing this act. It has stimulated State activity, increased interstate cooperation, and has shown significant accomplishments with our anadromous fishery resources.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, twenty-four years ago Congress enacted the first Anadromous Fish Conservation Act as an effort to combat the serious fishery problems facing our Nation at the time.

In spite of the program's success, many areas of the country, including my district in northern California, still confront serious challenges to the natural habitat of our valuable fisheries resources. The winter run of the Chinook Salmon in the Sacramento River is on the verge of being listed as an endangered species, which could seriously damage not only our fishing industry, but our recreational sportfishing community.

Most importantly, however, it points to the need that we have to continue to ensure that our rivers, lakes, and streams, are managed to the best of our ability. This legislation would do just that. Its stated purpose is to manage, conserve, and enhance the Nation's Anadromous fishery resources, helping endangered species recover, and keeping healthy populations viable.

The bill is a needed tool in our effort to protect our fisheries, and I urge my colleagues to support it this afternoon.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1224.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT AUTHORIZATION THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 1992

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1225) to authorize appropriations to carry out the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 through fiscal year 1992, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1225

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CLARIFICATION OF APPORTIONMENT LIMITATION.

Section 304(c)(3)(B) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4103(c)(3)(B)), hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Act", is amended by inserting "which are managed under an interstate fishery management plan" after "fishery resources".

SEC. 2. FEDERAL SHARE OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT WITH ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 308(b) of the Act (16 U.S.C. 4107(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1) by striking "; and" and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) the Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out with an amount appropriated under the authority of this subsection shall be 75 percent of the cost of that activity."

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 308 of the Act (16 U.S.C. 4107) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking "fiscal years 1987, 1988, and 1989." and inserting "the fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992."; and

(2) in subsection (b) by striking "fiscal years 1988 and 1989," and inserting "the fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992."; and

(3) in subsection (c) by striking "fiscal years 1988 and 1989" and inserting "the fiscal years 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS].

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1225 authorizes appropriations to implement the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act for the next 3 years.

This act was originally approved in 1986 to insure the protection of the Federal interest in interjurisdictional fishery resources. These resources include nearshore fisheries which occur both in State and Federal waters; fisheries that migrate within the waters of the various Great Lakes States; and fisheries for which an interstate management plan exists.

The purpose of the program is to encourage the effective conservation and management of species for which that is impossible without cooperation among States, or between the States and the Federal Government. The program provides grants to carry out interstate agreements and to conduct research necessary for the manage-

ment of interjurisdictional fisheries. It also provides funds for the three regional fisheries commissions on the Atlantic, gulf, and Pacific coasts.

Finally, the act authorizes a small amount of money to help States respond to marine resource emergencies. Under H.R. 1225, these funds would be provided on a matching basis.

H.R. 1225 is strongly supported by the Representatives of coastal States, and by the commercial and recreational fishing industries. It was reported unanimously by our committee and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, may I take this time to congratulate the gentleman from Alaska [Mr. YOUNG] for his extraordinary contribution to this debate.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1225, a bill to reauthorize the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act and urge its adoption by the House.

Mr. Speaker, this bill authorizes grants to States and interstate fisheries commissions to conserve and manage stocks of fish which are present in both State and Federal waters. Grants made under this program have been highly successful in managing a number of fisheries on both the east and west coasts. Preservation of the program is especially important now that we are concerned over the long-term effects of the recent Prince William Sound oil spill on fish stocks on the west coast. Programs such as this will help provide the scientific data we need to ensure that those fisheries can continue to operate.

Mr. Speaker, this is a noncontroversial bill which was supported by both the subcommittee and the full committee and I believe it should be passed.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1225, a bill to reauthorize the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986. This act provides a major underpinning of national fishery conservation and management through cooperative State and Federal research and statistics programs. I am aware of very few programs that enjoy such widespread support from the States and management bodies. This support was reflected in the unanimous bipartisan support for H.R. 1225 in the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. STUDDS] that the House suspend

the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1225, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 through fiscal year 1992, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PANAMA CANAL COMMISSION AUTHORIZATION ACT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1763) to authorize expenditures for fiscal year 1990 for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1763

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Panama Canal Commission Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 1990."

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Panama Canal Commission is authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to it and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as may be necessary under the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) for the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the Panama Canal for fiscal year 1990, except that not more than \$52,000 for fiscal year 1990 may be made available for official reception and representation expenses, of which—

(1) not more than \$12,000 may be made available for such expenses of the supervisory board of the Commission,

(2) not more than \$6,000 may be made available for such expenses of the Secretary of the Commission, and

(3) not more than \$34,000 may be made available for such expenses of the Administrator of the Commission.

(b) PURCHASE OF PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES.—Funds available to the Panama Canal Commission for obligations shall be available for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles (including large heavy-duty vehicles) used to transport Commission personnel across the Isthmus of Panama, which may be purchased without regard to price limitations set forth in applicable regulations of any department or agency of the United States or by other law.

SEC. 3. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

The Panama Canal Commission shall provide written advance notification to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate regarding—

(1) any proposed change in the rates of tolls for use of the Panama Canal;

(2) any payment estimated to be due Panama under paragraph 4(c) of Article XIII of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977, as provided by section 1341(a) of the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (22 U.S.C. 3751(a)); and

(3) the initiation of any major capital acquisition or construction project exceeding \$10,000,000, which was not specified in the budget estimates submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year in which the project will commence.

SEC. 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(a) **PAY INCREASES.**—Funds for the Panama Canal Commission may be apportioned notwithstanding section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases for officers or employees as may be authorized by administrative action pursuant to law which are not in excess of statutory increases granted for the same period in corresponding rates of compensation for other employees of the Government in comparable positions.

(b) **EXPENSES IN ACCORDANCE WITH LAW.**—None of the funds authorized in this Act for the Panama Canal Commission may be expended unless in conformance with the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977 and any law implementing those treaties.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act is effective on October 1, 1989.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, a second is not required on this motion.

The gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DYSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentlewoman from Maryland [Mrs. BENTLEY] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DYSON].

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1763 provides a single year authorization for the Panama Canal Commission. Under this authority, the Commission is allowed to spend revenues from the canal's revolving fund for the purpose of maintaining and operating the Panama Canal.

The Canal Commission anticipates collecting \$486 million in tolls and related fees in fiscal year 1990. During this same year, the Canal Commission will expend \$481 million on operations, administration, and improvements. The remaining \$5 million will be used to recover losses accrued over the past 2 years.

The reauthorization runs for a single year. It carries no budgetary impact on the Treasury and makes no changes in Canal Commission policies. It is being cosponsored by all members of the subcommittee and has the support of the Canal Commission and the administration.

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to point out that the Subcommittee on the Panama Canal has serious concerns about the ability of the Canal Commission to continue operations given the deteriorating conditions in Panama. I know that other Members of this House share these

concerns, and I will take only a minute to address them here today.

U.S. nationals working for the Commission, and their dependents, have been subjected to an often brutal campaign of harassment and intimidation launched by General Noriega as retaliation against U.S. economic sanctions. These were imposed last year, in part at the request of the legitimate Government of Panama and in part as a consequence of General Noriega's indictment on drug trafficking and money laundering charges.

In addition to the campaign of personal assaults and intimidation, General Noriega has initiated legal action against all Panamanian employees who are delinquent in their taxes.

He knows full well that every Panamanian employee of the Canal Commission is tax delinquent and has been for the past year. This too is a blunt effort to coerce the United States into dropping the economic sanctions.

The tax issue is particularly troublesome. Under the sanctions, the Canal Commission is prohibited from turning over to Panama the taxes it withholds from the earnings of its Panamanian employees. Even though the employees may be making their own individual tax payments to Panama, the Canal Commission can't turn over the "employer's share" of those taxes, nor that portion that reflects the employee's withholding. That makes every Panamanian employee of the Commission tax delinquent, and puts them at the direct mercy of General Noriega.

I have given my assurance to the members of the Panama Canal/OCS Subcommittee that we would begin to investigate this issue and develop an appropriate response at the earliest opportunity. It may be that the Commission will require new authority in order to cope with the situation. That remains to be seen.

What is certain is that the Commission must be authorized to collect tolls and spend revenue for the canal's operations and maintenance, and this is accomplished by H.R. 1763.

Before reclaiming the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a minute more to say a few words about William Gianelli, the Chairman of the canal's Board of Directors. Bill Gianelli has held this post for the past 8 years, first in tandem with his position as Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works, and on a full-time basis for the past 4 years.

Bill Gianelli is a truly dedicated public servant. He has managed the near impossible feat of keeping the canal running despite Noriega's harassment. He has done a remarkable job of keeping the canal out of Panama's domestic political turmoil. He has worked valiantly to minimize the canal's role in United States-Panamanian bilateral relations. And during

this entire affair, he has had to respond to the difficulties his work force faces and reassure the international shipping community that the canal would always be open and running.

Bill Gianelli submitted his resignation earlier this month and will relinquish his position as Chairman of the Canal Commission on May 1, his absence from the Canal Commission will be sorely felt. His leadership is well known and widely respected. I had looked forward to working through this difficult period in the canal's history with Chairman Gianelli. In the coming months I will see to it that Bill has the chance to share his insights and experience with the subcommittee as we continue to deal with the changing situation in Panama.

□ 1300

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank Chairman JONES; ranking minority member, Mr. DAVIS, as well as Mr. DYSON, chairman of the Panama Canal-Outer Continental Shelf Subcommittee, and its ranking minority member, Mr. FIELDS, for their outstanding leadership in bringing H.R. 1763 to the floor today.

This bill authorizes the continued operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal for fiscal year 1990. The Panama Canal is a strategic waterway for the movement of U.S. and international cargo, in addition to its national defense importance.

Operations of that waterway have been placed under extreme stress during the past year due to the strained relations between our Government and the illegal government of Gen. Manuel Noriega.

I want to commend William Gianelli, the outgoing chairman of the Board of Directors of the Panama Canal Commission and Gen. Dennis McAuliffe, Administrator, Panama Canal Commission, and all of the men and women employed by the Commission—Americans and Panamanians—who have continued to maintain the canal and keep it functioning efficiently, while having to endure extreme hardships at the hands of General Noriega.

We have heard that there are some quarters who would like to have the Panama Canal Treaty abrogated, and in his statement, the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. FIELDS], says that he does not agree with this approach. Mr. Speaker, I want the RECORD to show that I am one of those who feels strongly that turning the canal over to Panama in view of what is happening in that country today is the wrong thing to do, and we should take it back.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1763 is a very important piece of authorizing legislation, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BURTON], who has some questions on the Panama Canal.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Maryland for yielding time to me, and would like to echo her comments and her sentiments about control of the Panama Canal. Many of my colleagues who have been down there are concerned that our interests in that part of the world will not be well served if General Noriega and his ilk takes over the canal in 1999.

Toward that end, I would like to suggest that my colleagues look at legislation which is jointly sponsored by myself and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CRANE], which would regain control of the canal and keep control of it, at least militarily, in perpetuity because of the risk involved down there.

I would like to ask the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. DYSON], chairman of the subcommittee, a couple of questions, if I might.

On page 2 of the legislation at line 17 it says:

(b) PURCHASE OF PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLES.—Funds available to the Panama Canal Commission for obligations shall be available for the purchase of passenger motor vehicles (including large heavy-duty vehicles) used to transport Commission personnel across the Isthmus of Panama, which may be purchased without regard to price limitations set forth in applicable regulations of any department or agency of the United States or by other law.

Why is there no price limitation, and why is it circumventing other U.S. law? Is there some reason, that there is an extraordinarily high price to be paid for this kind of use?

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, this language is required so that the Canal Commission can purchase larger types of vehicles equipped to transport pilots through the Canal Zone.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I understand that, but it says it will be without regard to price limitations. So there are no parameters set forth whatsoever on the price of these vehicles. That is kind of unusual, I think, and I was just wondering if there was a reason.

Mr. DYSON. This is traditional language that the administration has always asked for.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. This is language that administrations have asked for?

Mr. DYSON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. If the staff would do me a favor, I would like for them to find out from the administration why they are not giving us parameters on these things. I would like to know for my own personal information.

Mr. DYSON. Both the administration and also the Congress have accepted this language in past years as a traditional way of enabling the Commission to purchase transport vehicles.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I understand, but when we are talking about budget constraints and trying to reduce the deficit, when we have open-ended costs, it concerns me when there is no price limitation set forth and that this kind of circumvents other laws that we have. It concerns me.

Mr. DYSON. If the gentleman will yield further, as he knows, there are not appropriated funds. Perhaps the reason why the administration has requested this language is because the Canal Commission would be spending only its own toll revenue income for the purchase of these vehicles.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. These funds are appropriated by our Government to run the Panama Canal.

Mr. DYSON. No. These funds come exclusively from toll receipts or other user fees. These funds are not appropriated.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. These funds come from toll receipts?

Mr. DYSON. The gentleman is correct. This has no budgetary impact on our budget.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. So these trucks are purchased with toll receipts from the canal?

Mr. DYSON. Exactly.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentlewoman from Maryland.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I also understand that there are certain GSA and Department of Transportation regulations that have to be followed in the purchase of these vehicles.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. The next question I have is on page 3, line 2, where it says:

The Panama Canal Commission shall provide written advance notification to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate regarding—

Then going down to section 3 it says:

(3) the initiation of any major capital acquisition or construction project exceeding \$10,000,000, which was not specified in the budget estimates submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year in which the project will commence.

I do not understand that. What if the project is \$9.5 million?

Mr. DYSON. If the gentleman will yield, that still is not from appropri-

ated money that we are talking about. We are still talking about revenues that the Commission generates through the operation of the canal.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I understand the gentleman is saying we should not be concerned about that, but this country appropriates an awful lot of money to the Panama Canal in addition to the tolls they get. It seems to me if we have open-ended legislation, and it is being paid for by the tolls, maybe we could reduce the amounts of money we are spending down there for other purposes if those tolls can be utilized in a more favorable way.

□ 1310

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DYSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, no taxpayers' funding goes into the canal or the Commission's capital budget. What we are doing here, and what has been traditional, is we are asking to require the Canal Commission to notify the Congress before initiating any capital improvement that costs more than \$10 million.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. But it is only about \$10 million. I cannot envision a project being higher than \$10 million down there without review. That kind of surprises me since we have control over the canal until 1999.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentlewoman from Maryland.

Mrs. BENTLEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on that \$10 million I have been informed that up to last year there was no cap at all. The \$10 million was inserted last year as a cap on the amount that could be spent on capital expenditures without approval.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Without approval.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Without approval. Prior to that there was no cap at all.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I understand but it does concern me that there is no approval process.

The last question I have is on section 4 where it says:

(a) Funds for the Panama Canal Commission may be apportioned notwithstanding section 1341 of title 31, United States Code, to the extent necessary to permit payment of such pay increases for officers or employees as may be authorized by administrative action pursuant to law which are not in excess of statutory increases granted for the same period in corresponding rates of compensation for other employees of the Government in comparable positions.

Does that mean that they are going to allow them to give pay increases? What does this mean, "notwithstand-

ing section 1341 of title 31, United States Code?"

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. DYSON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, that still has to be approved. Again that language is pretty standard language that we have here in the bill.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. It says "notwithstanding." There must be some exclusion in section 1341 of title 31. I did not get a chance to read it. This money can be spent notwithstanding that section. I just wondered why there was an exclusion.

Mr. DYSON. Section 1341 sets guidelines for overall compensation. If there is any change in Commission salaries, section 4 will guide how that comes about.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 1763, the Panama Canal Commission authorization for fiscal year 1990. This legislation authorizes expenditures for the smooth and continued operation of the Panama Canal.

As I am sure Members know, the Panama Canal Commission is an agency of the U.S. Government. The Commission has had a difficult mission in Panama in the last 2 years. Conditions for the operation of any business in the Republic of Panama have been made more difficult by the Panamanian Government and the internal strife within the country. Conditions for the operations of the canal have been even more difficult. The unrest which began almost 2 years ago continues today, and the conditions in Panama have made travel hazardous for employees who must travel across Panama to get to work. This continuing unrest has caused many American employees of the Commission to leave or consider leaving Panama.

Despite the hardships that the employees have endured, the Commission has maintained a high degree of professionalism and has kept the canal running smoothly and efficiently. The Commission deserves our high regard for their dedication to their mission even in the worst of times.

The legislation we are considering would authorize the continued operation of the canal through fiscal year 1990. It is important that we send the world's shippers and the government of the Republic of Panama the clear message that the United States Congress supports the continued business-like operation of the canal despite the internal problems that continue in Panama.

Mr. Speaker, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will continue to keep an eye on the situation in Panama and its effects on the Panama Canal. The upcoming elections in Panama may or may not change the outlook for the future of the smooth operations of the canal; however, this legislation is vital to the continued operation of the canal and should not be viewed by Members as a chance to send a message to Panama. The only message sent by defeating this legislation would be that Congress does not want the canal to be operated in a professional business-like

manner or to remain open to the world's shippers.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to join me in support of the Panama Canal Commission and their mission in Panama.

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, as a cosponsor of H.R. 1763, I rise in strong support of this legislation and compliment our subcommittee chairman, Mr. DYSON, for his leadership in moving this authorization bill in such an expeditious fashion.

H.R. 1763 is a simple, straightforward, non-controversial authorization bill which will allow the Panama Canal Commission to spend its own self-generated revenues to operate the canal during the next fiscal year.

While the bill does provide a number of category limitations for such things as the Supervisory Board, the Secretary of the Commission, and the Administrator, H.R. 1763 does provide the Commission with sufficient flexibility to meet its financial needs. The bill does not, however, make any permanent changes in U.S. law.

As my colleagues well know, the Panama Canal Commission is a unique Federal agency which is required to pay its own way and is prohibited from making a profit. In addition, the Panama Canal Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-70) is a law that requires that Canal tolls and other revenues cover all operating and capital expenses of the Commission.

During the past 10 years, the Commission has done an outstanding job of complying with both the letter and spirit of that law. This legislation is a continuation of that extraordinary record and, like prior year authorization bills, this one allocates no U.S. taxpayer money.

While I know there are Members of this body who would like to renegotiate some, if not all, of the Panama Canal treaties of 1977, this authorization bill is not the proper vehicle for that debate.

I am, however, confident that our subcommittee will be holding a series of oversight hearings on the problems facing the canal and its work force caused by the prolonged political crisis in the Republic of Panama.

I am sure any interested Member will be given an opportunity to articulate their views on the canal, the Panama Canal treaties, and the Panama Canal Act of 1979.

I would hope, however, that we would approve this legislation which I view as a simple housekeeping measure and that we would resist the temptation of sending a message to General Noriega. I can assure you there will be plenty of future opportunities to send such a message.

As Chairman DYSON has indicated, this bill was the subject of an extensive hearing on Thursday, March 16, and it was approved without dissent by both the subcommittee and the full Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. It is an essential bill which should be overwhelmingly adopted.

Mr. Speaker, before concluding, I would like to pay tribute to the Chairman of the Board of the Panama Canal Commission, Bill Gianelli, and the Administrator of that agency, Phil McAuliffe.

Despite constant threats and harassment from the illegal Noriega regime, they have succeeded in keeping the canal operating

safely and efficiently. The American people and the world shipping community owe them and the more than 8,500 employees of the Panama Canal Commission—who have my great admiration—a tremendous debt of gratitude.

While regrettably Bill Gianelli is resigning as Chairman of the Board of the Commission at the end of this month, he will leave a legacy of accomplishments. During his 8 years as Chairman, Bill Gianelli has not only worked tirelessly to ensure that the Canal remains one of the world's most efficient waterways but he has been instrumental in improving the operation of the Panama Canal. For instance, the Congress has enacted, with Bill Gianelli's strong leadership, a fundamental change in the financial structure of the Panama Canal Commission. As a result of this change from an appropriated fund agency to that of a revolving fund account, the Commission simplified its accounting procedures and is now able to respond more quickly to changing business and shipping conditions. By so doing, this change has also helped to prevent the payment of millions of dollars to the illegal government of General Noriega.

In addition, during Bill Gianelli's stewardship, the Congress improved the Commission's vessel accident claim procedures, established a fund to compensate injured PCC workers in the post-2000 era, and we reformed the interest payment provisions in Public Law 96-70 so that the taxpayers of this Nation now receive a more equitable return on our original investment in the Panama Canal.

Mr. Speaker, Bill Gianelli has been a superb Chairman. He will be solely missed by all of us who have been privileged to work with him during the past 8 years.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I am hopeful that with the enactment of this bill, we can begin to work with the Bush administration in an effort to improve the quality of life for both American and Panamanian employees of the Panama Canal Commission.

In my judgment, these employees are being held hostage in a dangerous and escalating game of tensions between the United States and General Noriega.

It is time for our Government to resolve the issue of employee tax payments, educational fees, automobile registration, and a host of other matters which have caused such concern for thousands of PCC employees and their families.

Mr. Speaker, there is much to be done but we must start this process by overwhelmingly approving this legislation. I urge by colleagues to vote aye on H.R. 1763.

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEISS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. Dyson] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1763.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1763, the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

CELEBRATING BICENTENNIAL OF INAUGURATION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 92) to invite the houses of worship of this Nation to celebrate the bicentennial of the inauguration of George Washington, the first President of the United States, by ringing bells at 12 noon on Sunday, April 30, 1989, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The Speaker pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not object but I ask the gentleman from Ohio if he would be kind enough to explain his measure.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the spokesman on behalf of this measure, the distinguished majority leader, is approaching the microphone at this point.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

(By unanimous consent Mr. FOLEY was allowed to speak out of order.)

HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, April 26, 1989.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON RULES TO FILE A PRIVILEGED REPORT PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2072, DIRE EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, after consultation with the Republican leadership, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules have until midnight tonight to file a privileged report providing for the consideration of H.R. 2072, dire emergency supplemental appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I shall not object, but as I understand, the rule that would be filed would allow for an hour of debate on the supplemental appropriation, an hour on both amendments, one being offered by Mr. CONTE and one being offered by the distinguished majority leader, and that normal motions to strike are regularly in order under the appropriations procedures and would be permitted under this rule; is that the procedure?

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALKER. I yield to the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. FOLEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is correct.

Mr. WALKER. This is essentially the rule that will be filed later on today?

Mr. FOLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOLEY. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I also take this time to thank the gentleman from Ohio for yielding and to applaud the committee for bringing this matter to the attention of the House in an expedited way.

We are undertaking an important recognition of the bicentennial of the Presidency of the United States, and the prompt and expeditious action of the committee is, I know, a matter that will be approved by the House and have the gratitude of the House to the committee on both sides.

This is an important year in our country's history, not only because of the bicentennial of the Congress of the United States but because of the bicentennial of the Presidency.

As as been explained here, the date of April 30 is particularly important because it will signal that national recognition.

So, again, Mr. Speaker, I fully support this resolution and I applaud the

committee for bringing it to the attention of the House.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 92

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) the houses of worship of this Nation are invited to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States,

(2) such houses of worship are requested to ring bells at 12 noon (12 o'clock antemeridien eastern daylight saving time) on Sunday, April 30, 1989, the date of such anniversary, and to continue, as a tribute to the first President of this Nation, such simultaneous ringing of bells for two full minutes, and

(3) the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation acknowledging such celebration.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JEWISH HERITAGE WEEK

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 25) to designate the week of May 7, 1989, through May 14, 1989, as "Jewish Heritage Week," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not object, but I rise in strong support of the measure pending before us. House Joint Resolution 136, designating May 7-14, 1989, as "Jewish Heritage Week," is the annual commemoration by Congress of a number of events of major significance to the Jewish community.

As our colleagues may know, the months of April, May, and June contain among them, passover, the Jewish holiday of redemption from Slavery in Egypt, the anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising, Holocaust Memorial Day, and Jerusalem Day. Also, this year on May 10, the State of Israel will celebrate the 41st anniversary of its independence.

I am pleased to once again sponsor this legislation, which has been spearheaded each year by the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York City. And I am most pleased at the

outpouring of cosponsorship by our colleagues.

House Joint Resolution 136 requests the president to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States, State and local government agencies, and interested organizations to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs. Mr. Speaker, accordingly, I urge prompt adoption of the pending legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WEISS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 25

Whereas May 10, 1989, marks the forty-first anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel;

Whereas the months of April, May, and June contain events of major significance in the Jewish calendar—Passover, the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Holocaust Memorial Day, and Jerusalem Day;

Whereas the Congress recognizes that an understanding of the heritage of all American ethnic groups contributes to the unity of our country; and

Whereas intergroup understanding can be further fostered through an appreciation of the culture, history and traditions of the Jewish community and the contributions of Jews to our country and society: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the week of May 7, 1989, through May 14, 1989, is designated as "Jewish Heritage Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States, State and local government agencies, and interested organizations to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, activities and programs.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LAW DAY U.S.A.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 52) to express gratitude for law enforcement personnel and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I commend the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DERRICK] for sponsoring this resolution and for his concern that all Amer-

icans are reminded of the importance of respect for the law.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation is based upon a foundation of law. Our Founding Fathers were wise students of politics and history. They knew that since the beginning of recorded time, society broke down when rule was put into the hands of individuals instead of upon a codified system of laws.

Accordingly, our Republic is one in which the laws themselves are supreme. No elected or appointed public official can ever circumvent or preclude the written law of the land.

On Law Day, we especially honor those brave men and women who, throughout the years, ascertain that our laws are enforced. It is a sad but true fact that many Americans do not truly appreciate the sacrifices made by our law enforcement officials. Do we really appreciate the fact that our law enforcement officials—policemen, policewomen, sheriffs, constables, security guards, and others—place their lives on the line every day, so that we can remain a society of laws?

Do Americans recognize that a law enforcement official is killed in the line of duty somewhere in our Nation on an average of once every 57 hours?

Mr. Speaker, I submit that this staggering statistic is evidence that our society is in a state of war with the criminal elements.

Therefore, it is all the more fitting that we adopt this resolution declaring May 1, 1989, to be "Law Day U.S.A." It is imperative that the American people be reminded that only under a system of law and order can we maintain the level of justice we have enjoyed in the past, and only through such a system can we continue to aspire to the even more perfect society envisioned by our Founding Fathers.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GILMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SAWYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I know my distinguished colleague from New York was asking rhetorical questions about the appreciation that the Nation has for the policy and level, the kinds of sacrifice that law enforcement officers all over the United States are called upon to make day in and day out, whether we ever actually have to have that sacrifice or not.

It is clear, that appreciation is one of the reasons that we as a nation set aside Law Day every year to encourage that kind of support for law enforcement and law observance across the United States. We respect that most special privilege of all that we enjoy as a nation, the rule of law under which we live. No privilege is held more dear. None is more fundamental to all of the rights that we hold as American

citizens, and I am pleased to join in these comments today.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 52

Whereas the first day of May of each year has been designated as "Law Day U.S.A." and set aside as a special day to advance equality and justice under law, to encourage citizen support for law enforcement and law observance, and to foster respect for law and an understanding of the essential place of law in the life of every citizen of the United States;

Whereas each day police officers and other law enforcement personnel perform their duties unflinchingly and without hesitation;

Whereas each year tens of thousands of law enforcement personnel are injured or assaulted in the course of duty and many are killed;

Whereas law enforcement personnel are devoted to their jobs, are underpaid for their efforts, and are tireless in their work; and

Whereas law enforcement personnel perform their duties without adequate recognition; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in celebration of "Law Day, U.S.A.", May 1, 1989, the grateful people of this Nation give special emphasis to all law enforcement personnel of the United States, and acknowledge the unflinching and devoted service law enforcement personnel perform as such personnel help preserve domestic tranquility and guarantee the legal rights of all individuals of this Nation.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL DRINKING WATER WEEK

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 60) to designate the period commencing on May 1, 1989, and ending on May 7, 1989, as "National Drinking Water Week," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not object, but would like to inform the House the minority has no objection to the Senate joint resolution before the Members.

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, I want first of all to thank the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER], the chairman of the Subcommittee on Census and Population and its ranking minority member, Mr. RIDGE, also my good friend BILL FORD, who is chairman of the full Post Office and Civil Service Committee. They have been very generous with their assistance in the passage of this legislation, and I appreciate their efforts and support.

As sponsor of House Joint Resolution 134 the House companion legislation, I am here today to support the passage of Senate Joint Resolution 60, which declares the week of May 1 through 7, 1989, as "National Drinking Water Week." Last year with broad bipartisan support, this measure was passed and signed into law by the President and was a tremendous success. This year the measure has already passed the other body and with the dates marking the celebration fast approaching, we have the opportunity today to reaffirm our commitment to the protection of something we have all grown to take for granted, safe, clean water we can drink.

With the extreme drought experienced last summer and the expectation of yet another long dry season, this measure is vitally important to highlight how fragile our water supply is. Drought warnings are already pending in my own State of New Jersey and New York City has just declared a drought emergency. Spring has just begun and already water has become a restricted commodity, and not just in the East, but throughout the West and Midwest. Not only are water supplies threatened by drought, but the contamination which was highlighted when the Superfund legislation was introduced still remains as a serious problem.

Thousands of toxic sites still threaten aquifers and rivers. Pesticides, dioxin, and radon have been found in our ground water and lead has raised concern in several of our cities. We are not merely talking about water to drink. What we are talking about is water that is safe to use. Water that is free of contaminants, free of carcinogens, water which we may drink free of fear. The name of this resolution should actually be "National Safe Drinking Water Week." That is what we are really talking about.

We have made gigantic leaps in building an infrastructure which makes water available virtually anywhere people live or travel to, but maintaining a water supply and the means to transport it is a continual process. Unfortunately it is easy to take water from the tap for granted, but this was not always so, and it is a simple task for an act of nature or man to shock us into the horrible realization that safe drinking water remains so only with wise planning and cautious vigilance.

Several national groups including the American Water Works Association and the National Water Alliance have been very supportive of this legislation and hope to use the event to educate the public in water conservation and to highlight the need to continue efforts begun under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The EPA and OMB are also fully supportive of the legislation and have already drafted language for a Presidential proclamation.

Every year our demand for water increases and the available supply becomes more re-

stricted. Pollution taints much of that supply and in the last several years nature has been increasingly stingy in replenishing our reserves. This week has been set aside for 2 years in the hope of making people more aware and more appreciative of this vital commodity which is essential to life. I want to thank all my colleagues who supported this measure and who realize the significance of our water resources. We must continue to work to ensure their preservation.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. Res. 60

Whereas water itself is God-given, and the drinking water that flows dependably through our household taps results from the dedication of men and women who operate the public water systems of collection, storage, treatment, testing, and distribution that insures that drinking water is available, affordable, and of unquestionable quality;

Whereas the advances in health effects research and water analysis and treatment technologies, in conjunction with the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-339), could create major changes in the production and distribution of drinking water;

Whereas this substance, when the public uses with confidence in so many productive ways, is without doubt the single most important product in the world and a significant issue of the future;

Whereas the public expects high quality drinking water to always be there when needed; and

Whereas the public continues to increase its demand for drinking water of unquestionable quality: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period commencing on May 1, 1989, is designated as "National Drinking Water Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such period with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs designed to enhance public awareness of drinking water issues and public recognition of the difference that drinking water makes to the health, safety, and quality of the life we enjoy.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CENTENNIAL DAY

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service be discharged from further consideration of the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 84) to designate April 30, 1989, as "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Centennial

Day," and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs who is the chief sponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 84, designating April 30, 1989, as National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Centennial Day.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SAWYER] for allowing this resolution to come to the floor today, and also the ranking member from New York, the ranking member of the full committee.

This resolution before Members today does commemorate the centennial of the Sons of the American Revolution, and I urge all Members to support the legislation.

The Sons of the American Revolution is the counterpart to the Daughters of the American Revolution, probably better known than this organization. But this organization is the largest and one of the oldest societies in America and was organized on April 30, 1889, and incorporated by joint action of the House and the Senate under Public Law 59-214.

The objectives are patriotism, historical and educational, and include activities intended to perpetuate the memories of those who by their service during the American Revolution achieved the independence of this Nation.

Much of that was fought in the Battle of Saratoga in my congressional district, next to the gentleman from New York, and we certainly appreciate the committee allowing this resolution to come to the floor today.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I would like to commend the gentleman from New York for bringing this resolution to the floor at this time.

Throughout the Hudson Valley of New York, we have had a great portion of the revolutionary history enacted, and the Sons of the American Revolution have helped to focus attention on that aspect, that important chapter of our history.

They are, indeed, a very patriotic society and has helped to remind our Nation of the ideals that our Founding Fathers had when they first brought about the bringing about of our great democracy, and I thank the gentleman for his remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 84

Whereas the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution was established on April 30, 1889;

Whereas through patriotic, historical, and educational activities, the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution perpetuates the memory of the patriots of the American Revolutionary War who achieved the independence of the United States;

Whereas the activities of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution are designed to inspire the descendants of the patriots of the American Revolution and the people of the United States with respect and reverence for the principles of government that were established by the patriots; and

Whereas the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution celebrates its centennial in 1989: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That April 30, 1989, is designated as "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Centennial Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAWYER, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on the several joint resolutions just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

COMMUNISM HAS AN EVIL EMPEROR, HE IS NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

(Mr. WOLF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I rise to share with you the plight of the people of Romania, where glasnost is not just absent but, in fact, the voices of suffering people are increasingly stifled.

This week's issue of *The Economist* tells the reason for Romania's present darkness. The headline says, "If communism has an evil emperor, he is Nicolae Ceausescu."

Many people are now aware of the wholesale destruction of villages and systematic human rights violations of the Ceausescu regime. We know that as many as 30,000 Romanians, mostly ethnic Hungarians, have now fled into neighboring Hungary—the first mass exodus from one Communist country to another.

And the Hungarian minority in Romania are not alone in their misery. Thousands of ethnic Romanians have fled into both Hungary and neighboring Yugoslavia.

The United States needs to join its European allies in taking concrete action to protest Romania's continued repression. We should consider further diplomatic actions or further economic sanctions from which the Ceausescu regime is, in fact, not immune. It is clear from recent private United States-Romanian business meetings that Ceausescu seeks renewed favorable trade treatment from the United States.

We must send clear signals to the contrary. The Romanian Government will not receive favorable treatment of any kind as long as Romanian journalists remain locked up and gagged, former high officials of the regime are suppressed, and individual Romanians are threatened and punished for exercising their recognized rights to free expression, freedom of worship, and a right to make fundamental choices about their lives.

ROMANIA'S DARKNESS—IF COMMUNISM HAS AN EVIL EMPEROR, HE IS NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

It has taken the West far too long to recognize that its once-favorite communist leader is Europe's nastiest dictator. Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu drew western admiration for such mild shows of independence as his defiance of the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics. But in the Gorbachev world, whatever Russia-snubbing value Mr. Ceausescu once had is gone, so western leaders now see him for what he is: a mad despot. What can be done about him?

The quarter-century of Ceausescu rule is officially called the "era of light", yet Romania is a land of darkness caused by power cuts and rationing. The economy is in ruins. So is the heart of Bucharest (including about 30 of its old churches), which Mr. Ceausescu has torn down so that he can build a grotesque monument to his own glory. Not content with destroying the capital, Mr. Ceausescu has started to send his bulldozers into the countryside, where the idea of his so-called "systematisation" programme is to flatten half of Romania's villages and move peasants into tower blocks.

For all this—and the empty shops, the petrol rationing, the pollution, the campaign to make women have more children—Romanians are told to thank their "enlightened strategist of happiness". The Ceausescu personality cult extends to his appalling wife, Elena, and to other members of the clan: socialism in one family. The ubiquitous secret police make sure that any sign of protest (a miners' strike in 1977, a riot in Brasov in 1987, a handful of "open letters" from intellectuals this year) is quickly suppressed. The few Romanians

who dare curse the big boss out loud accuse him of building Africa-in-Europe. It is an insult to Africa.

It may be too late for the West to force Mr. Ceausescu to change his ways. Economic pressure will not work: he now claims to have paid back all Romania's debts and this week followed the Albanian example of outlawing any foreign borrowing. He may be immune to political pressure too. True, in January Romania signed the human-rights agreement negotiated in Vienna as part of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), but Mr. Ceausescu immediately said he would ignore the bits he didn't like.

At last, a fuss—The best hope is that international criticism will hurt Mr. Ceausescu's immense vanity—or, failing that, so upset influential Romanians who care about their country's prestige that they contemplate deposing him. At last, the condemnation has started. France and West Germany recently recalled their ambassadors for consultation; Britain is speaking up.

The "Information Forum" that opened in London this week as part of the CSCE effort is a chance to do more. Western delegates should point out loudly that, because contacts with foreigners have to be reported to the police, most Romanians are too frightened to talk to the few western journalists allowed into the country. The westerners should also insist that Russians and East Europeans join the criticism. So far only Hungary—worried about the treatment of Hungarian-speakers in Transylvania—is making a fuss. It is time for Mr. Gorbachev to extend *glasnost* to the Romanian tragedy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LELAND). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Virgin Islands [Mr. DE LUGO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. DE LUGO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE ECONOMIC GROWTH ZONE ACT OF 1989

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. COYNE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Economic Growth Zone Act of 1989. This legislation is identical to legislation I introduced in the 100th Congress. It would target Federal assistance, in the form of low-interest loans and seed money grants, to locally designated zones of economic distress.

The Economic Growth Zone Act complements the current Enterprise Zone Program that became law as Title VII of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987. It also complements H.R. 6, a valuable extension of the Enterprise Zone Program, that has been introduced by my colleagues, Congressman RANGEL and Congressman GARCIA. All three programs use similar criteria for determining zone eligibility. In each program, the local government must propose to redevelop an area of persistent poverty, unemployment, and economic distress, as defined in section 102 of the Economic Growth Zone Act. The

goals of each program are to create new jobs and revitalize local economies in distressed areas through a public-private partnership.

My legislation proposes using a modest amount of up-front funds to stimulate the creation or expansion of businesses in an area targeted for economic growth. In addition, the bill would modify certain existing Federal programs to meet the special needs of the zones which could total up to 250 over a period of years.

Decades of experience with Federal urban programs have taught us one thing for certain: successful urban development requires a balanced approach. Too heavy a reliance on a single approach, whether it be the bulldozer of urban renewal or the tax haven of enterprise zones, is unwise.

The Economic Growth Zone Act of 1989 was drafted with an eye toward a comprehensive Federal, State, and local government approach to redevelopment of a designated zone. Consultation with a wide variety of labor, business, neighborhood, and government experts helped me to determine exactly what type of assistance is needed to aid very depressed areas.

The seed capital fund for business start-up and expansion is among the most important tools included in the Economic Growth Zone Act. As most small business persons are aware, cash flow is often more of a problem than taxes in the critical early years of a business. This is especially true for those fledgling enterprises now located, or likely to locate, in zones designated for development. My legislation would establish a locally administered fund, a combination of Federal and local dollars, which would provide loans to businesses which seek to locate or expand in a zone. The decisions on where to put the money, would be made at the local level, not in Washington, and would be based in part on the prospect that new jobs will be created for zone residents as a result of the loan. The bill provides seed money to promote the startup and expansion of businesses which locate in the zone. The bill authorizes \$70 million for each of fiscal years 1990-1994 to match local government set-asides of CDBG allocations for the purposes of providing loans or loan guarantees for initial or working capital to small businesses for the purchase, rehabilitation or expansion of facilities and equipment, contingent on the firm satisfying certain job hire conditions.

In addition, the legislation provides for broad citizens participation in decisionmaking and includes a protection against the relocation of a facility from one area to another solely to take advantage of the zone benefits.

Loan guarantees to cities would support the repair and development of infrastructure in a zone—a prerequisite, in my mind, to any effort aimed at business retention or attraction. HUD may guarantee an aggregate amount of loans not exceeding 5 percent of the appropriations for the DCBG program for each of the fiscal years 1990 to 1994. According to a survey conducted by the Census Bureau in the late 1970's, the availability of adequate infrastructure was either of critical or significant importance to business engaged in making location decisions. Infrastructure was often cited as a more important factor than the existence of

local tax incentives or local industrial revenue bond financing to those surveyed.

Cities which become involved in the economic growth zone effort would be required by the legislation to plan and carry out a comprehensive rehabilitation of public streets, lights, water systems, and other facilities in a designated area. Working in tandem with State agencies, cities would qualify for a long-term, low-interest loan from HUD for the repair of public infrastructure. The repair of public infrastructure, under the Economic Growth Zone Act, is a condition for development, not the spinoff result of development activity.

The Economic Growth Zone Act also builds on existing urban development programs by requiring that preference be given in several HUD programs for projects initiated within a zone. It requires, for example, that 5 percent of urban development action grant funds be earmarked for zone projects.

To increase the involvement of private lenders in zone activities, the legislation authorizes additional funds to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for projects within the designated areas. This federally backed initiative, as I am sure many Members are aware, brings together private lenders, community groups, and local government leaders in cooperative efforts to construct and rehabilitate low-cost housing. This bill authorizes \$7 million for each of the fiscal years 1990-94 for these projects.

The Economic Growth Zone Act builds on the old but breaks new grounds as well. Section 307 of the act provides grants to local governments for the development of business incubator facilities within the zone. These facilities enable small, growing businesses to keep costs down by sharing expenses for such things as office space and management services with similar enterprises housed in a shared structure. Innovative businesses are thus allowed to incubate in the critical early years of operation. The bill authorizes \$10 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1994 for grants by HUD to local governments and nonprofit organizations for the development of these business-creation facilities.

The revitalization of neighborhood commercial strips is essential for an improved business climate in any distressed area. Recognizing this need, the Economic Growth Zone Act provides for low-interest loans for concentrated physical development, including facade improvement, of commercial strips located within the economic growth zone. This bill authorizes \$13 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1994 in addition to the current authorization for the section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Fund, for loans to local governments to rehabilitate commercial strips located within designated zones.

This legislation, a combination of the old and the new, a mix of Washington resources with local initiative, stresses planning, citizen participation, and economic growth as factors which will produce positive economic change.

I would hope that this House will consider this approach to urban development as it reviews tax-based proposals for urban enterprise zones. As one among many tools, tax incentives can contribute to urban development. But to assure success, they should be used in a coordinated effort to improve the physical

appearance, and thereby the business environment, of a distressed area. Without such a community-based effort to make a neighborhood vital, a lot of enterprise may yield minimal results.

At this point, I would like to include in the RECORD a section-by-section description of the legislation:

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY OF THE ECONOMIC GROWTH ZONE ACT OF 1989

TITLE I: DESIGNATION OF ECONOMIC GROWTH ZONES

Section 101: Designation by the Secretary.

Would require the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), within 2 months after the Economic Growth Zone Act of 1989 (EGZA) is enacted, to issue regulations detailing the procedures for State and local government nomination of an area as a Federal Economic Growth Zone (zone). HUD must designate at least 200, but no more than 250, areas as zones. As a prerequisite for designation, a State must pass enabling legislation granting the State and local government the authority to make federally prescribed State and local commitments as required under Section 102 of EGZA. Designation of an area as a zone would be for a period of 5 years. HUD may terminate designation as a result of State or local government noncompliance with Section 102 of EGZA. In such instance, HUD will specify the termination date.

Section 102: Eligibility requirements.

States that HUD may designate an area as a zone only if: (1) the area designated has a population of 4,000, as determined by the most recent available census data; (2) such area is one of pervasive poverty, unemployment and general distress; (3) such area is within a metropolitan city or urban county eligible for Urban Development Action Grants; and (4) such area meets any one of the following criteria: (a) the area has an unemployment rate of not less than 1.5 times the national unemployment rate; or (b) not less than 20 percent of the population of the area have incomes at or below poverty level; or (c) not less than 70 percent of the households in the area have incomes that are at or below the median income of the local jurisdiction; or (d) the population of the area declined by 20 percent or more during the period 1970 to 1980.

To qualify an area for designation as a zone, the State and local governments must agree to follow a specific course of action which would address the infrastructure repair needs of the proposed zone and provide incentives that would create permanent private sector jobs and stimulate economic development. The course of action shall include: (1) a commitment by the State and the local government to conduct a comprehensive review of the infrastructure needs of the proposed zones; (2) a commitment by the local government to finance infrastructure repairs through a guaranteed loan, as provided in Sec. 302; (3) a commitment by the State of such funds as may be necessary to assist in the repair of infrastructure in the area and (4) a commitment by the State to coordinate existing community and economic development plans in the area proposed for designation, and to list components for plans to encourage acquisition by the State from firms located, or which intend to locate, in the proposed zone. The course of action may also include, but is not limited to, an increase in the level of efficiency of such services as crime prevention within the area proposed for designation,

and may involve private entities, such as neighborhood development organizations.

Section 103: Preliminary approval of designation.

Provides that HUD may give preliminary approval for designation of an area as an economic growth zone only if the local government, in cooperation with the State government, and in consultation with area businesses, residents and neighborhood development organizations, prepares an Economic Growth Zone Development Plan. The plan must be consistent with the overall economic development plan of the unit of general local government, and shall include: (1) an assessment of the economic and social conditions of the proposed zone; (2) specific development objectives for the zone; (3) advisory guidelines for making investment and development decisions in the area, and for monitoring the effectiveness of the economic growth zone plan; (4) evaluations of employment opportunities, job skills and training needs of area residents; (5) evaluations of existing jobs training, business development and management assistance resources available to zone residents and businesses including any commitments for training assistance from neighborhood development organizations or educational institutions; (6) an evaluation of energy conservation efforts within the zone; (7) a strategy to incorporate the Job Training and Partnership Act in activities within the zone. Zone approval may be granted by HUD only when the local government, in cooperation with the State, prepares a preliminary plan for infrastructure improvement in the zone.

Section 104: Approval of designation.

In accordance with this section, HUD's approval of zone designation requires that: (1) HUD must have given preliminary approval of the area for zone designation; and (2) the unit of general local government involved must pledge to set aside for two consecutive years 5 per cent of its annual community development block grant allocation, or \$1 million, whichever is the less for an Economic Growth Zone Development Fund (fund) as authorized under Section 301 of EGZA. Further, the local government must apply for an infrastructure repair loan guarantee and pledge to use local manpower agencies as the first source in employment for repairs.

This section further states that when a local government designates an area as a proposed zone, that local government shall file an application to HUD which shall include a map of the area and a certification by the local government that public hearings have been held on the proposed designation and that a plan has been developed to minimize displacement of low and moderate income residents of the area. The local government must also assess the infrastructure condition in the area and prepare a preliminary repair and maintenance schedule for such infrastructure, including cost estimates. In addition, the local government must agree to offer various incentives to create permanent private sector jobs and stimulate economic development. Such incentives may include, but are not limited to: (1) an increase in the level of local government services, such as police protection, transportation or road improvement; (2) a business and industrial development program which provides for payment of property liability and property loss insurance premiums, and for payment of payroll taxes, if participating businesses agree (a) to locate or expand in the zone and (b) to allow employees to organize, to form unions and to bargain collectively.

In addition, the local government must agree to commit to nonprofit entities engaged in zone activities economic development and land use planning resources, and to provide temporary space free of charge and telephone and other services at cost.

Business incentives are available only to those businesses certified under Section 301(f).

Section 105: Final approval of designation.

States that when an application is submitted by a State and local government for a zone designation, HUD shall consider the following: (1) the extent of poverty, unemployment and general distress in the proposed zone; (2) the extent of State and local government financial commitment to promote community and economic development within the zone; (3) the extent of resident, business and private organization support for the development of the zone; (4) the need for widespread geographical distribution of zones throughout the nation; and (5) the extent to which State and local government can provide guarantees that commitments made in the economic growth zone development plan can be enforced.

Section 106: Data used.

Specifies that HUD may use data supplied by federal agencies or data supplied by the State and local government, when the Secretary determines such data to be accurate, in determining eligibility of an area for zone designation.

TITLE II: ADVISORY NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS

Section 201: Establishment.

Requires the establishment by the State and the unit of general local government of an advisory neighborhood council in the zone within 90 days after zone designation under Title I.

Section 202: Membership.

Provides that members of the council, who shall be representative of business, labor, neighborhood residents and local government, shall be appointed by the chief executive officer of the local government in which the zone is located.

Section 203: Duties.

Requires the advisory neighborhood council to act in an advisory capacity to the local government in which the zone is located on economic activities relating to the zone. In addition, the council shall: (1) prepare analyses of economic changes taking place within the zone; (2) act as an advocate for the promotion and development of businesses in the zone; (3) consult with the local government and appropriate departments of the State involved on the incentives offered for business development in the zone. The council shall coordinate the local needs of employers and assist, on the request of an employer, in the recruitment of employees for existing or future jobs.

Section 204: Meetings and records.

Provides for procedures for meetings of the council and sets a policy for public access to records of the decisionmaking of the council.

Section 205: General provisions.

Requires that the local government shall provide the council with such offices and staff as shall be necessary. The council is required to make a detailed report of its activities to the state and local government each year, with such report being forwarded to the Secretary, together with additional comments by the units of government involved.

TITLE III: ASSISTANCE FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH ZONES

Section 301: Economic Growth Zone development funds.

Requires each unit of general local government in which there is a designated zone to establish an economic growth zone development fund. The fund shall provide loans and loan guarantees to small business for working capital or equipment and facilities expansion.

Loans may be used to fund business and industrial development programs if the participating businesses agree in writing to: (1) locate or expand operations in the zone and (2) allow employees to organize, to form trade unions and to bargain collectively.

The local government would set aside for each of not less than 2 consecutive years 5 percent of each annual Community Development Block Grant allocation, or \$1 million each year, whichever is the lesser amount, to the Economic Growth Zone Development Fund. There is authorized to be appropriated \$70 million each year, FY 1990-1994, to match the set-asides. At least one Federal dollar for every community development block grant dollar, and not more than three dollars, shall be matched by HUD. A fund may also include amounts from any other source, including grants, gifts and loans.

The fund shall make or guarantee loans for initial or working capital to small businesses for the purchase, rehabilitation or expansion of facilities and equipment and shall make grants to neighborhood development organizations within the zone for activities designed to promote job creation and economic development.

An existing business located in the zone may qualify for assistance under this section if 50 percent of its present workforce are residents of the local jurisdiction, and if the business pledges that 75 percent of its new hires will be residents of the local jurisdiction, with special preference given to hiring residents of the zone.

A business seeking to locate in the zone would qualify for assistance under this section if the business pledges that 75 percent of its new hires will be residents of the local jurisdiction, with special preference given to hiring residents of the zone.

In addition, both classes of business must be willing to set aside 25 percent of the new jobs for one or more of the following: (1) persons unemployed 6 months or longer; (2) recipients of general assistance or aid to families with dependent children; (3) heads of households with family incomes at or below the statewide poverty level; or (4) residents of the zone.

Furthermore, in order to receive assistance, a business cannot be found by the local government to have been assessed civil penalties for, or convicted of, substantial violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

The local government, with approval from HUD, may waive one or more of the business qualification requirements if it determines that, despite a good faith effort, a business is unable to hire employees who meet conditions described in EGZA.

The local government shall enter into a written agreement with the business receiving assistance which shall explain how the business will meet the conditions for certification described in this section.

In administering the Economic Growth Zone Development Fund, the local government shall review periodically employer records to ensure that a business continues to qualify for assistance.

Section 302: Economic growth zone infrastructure loan guarantees.

Under this provision, notes and other public obligations issued by the local government and guaranteed by HUD would be used to finance public works and site improvement in the zone. The aggregate amount of loans guaranteed by HUD may not exceed 5 percent of the amount appropriated by the Community Development Block Grant program for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1994. Loan terms shall be for not less than 20 years, and not more than 40 years, and may not exceed 3 times the local government's CDBG allocation for one year. The local government shall pledge to repay the note with increments of local tax receipts generated by the activities under EGZA, or from the local government's CDBG allocation or by proceeds from the sale of real property. The rate and maturity of notes shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 303: Economic growth zone urban development action grants.

Provides that HUD set aside 5 percent of the amount appropriated for Urban Development Action Grants for allocation to zone areas in each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1994. Applications for grants shall compete only with applications involving other zone projects. The leveraging ratio may be as low as 2 private dollars for every UDAG dollar.

Section 304: Preference in Department of Housing and Urban Development programs.

Directs HUD to give preferential treatment to projects in designated zones for other HUD programs, including Section 312 Rehabilitation Loans, Section 810 Urban Homesteading, Section 202 Handicapped and Elderly Housing and the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank.

Section 305: Rehabilitation and neighborhood conservation housing insurance in economic growth zones.

Directs HUD to make available Section 220 mortgage insurance in designated zones.

Section 306: Use of Department of Housing and Urban Development property in economic growth zones.

Under this provision, HUD is directed to offer for sale to the local government such vacant and underdeveloped property within the zone owned by HUD, if the local government has a detailed plan for use of the property. Such land or property shall be sold for nominal consideration.

Section 307: Development of facilities for new businesses.

Provides \$10 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1994 for grants by HUD to local governments and nonprofit organizations for the development of facilities within the zone designed to promote the creation of new businesses. The grants may be used to acquire, rehabilitate or pay for certain expenses of structures located within the zone which are designed to lower costs for startup businesses through sharing several fixed and management expenses, and which promote access by the new businesses to local educational resources.

Section 308: Neighborhood reinvestment.

Authorizes \$7 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1994, in addition to the current authorization for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, to attempt where feasible, to replicate successful Corporation projects in designated zones. To the extent practicable, the Corporation shall attempt to establish Neighborhood Housing Services in the zones, drawing together local residents, businesses, and lenders to increase the number of housing-related loans made in the zone. In addition, the

Corporation shall develop such programs for the zones which emphasize the improvement of low and moderate income housing, promote homeownership by persons of low and moderate income, and generally improve the climate for private lending within the zone.

Section 309: Neighborhood commercial revitalization.

Provides \$13 million for each of the fiscal years 1990 through 1994 in addition to the current authorization for the Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Fund, for loans to local governments to rehabilitate commercial strips located within designated zones. Such activities, as part of an effort to upgrade the commercial areas of a zone, would be eligible for the low interest loans.

Section 310: Prohibition of assistance for facility relocation.

This section would forbid any activity under EGZA which would promote the relocation of any industrial or commercial plant or facility from one location to the other, unless it is determined by HUD that such relocation will not be harmful to the employment or economic base of the location from which the plant or facility is to be relocated.

TITLE IV: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 401: Coordination with other Federal programs.

Directs HUD to promote the coordination of existing federal housing, community and economic development, small business, banking, financial assistance and employment training programs carried out within the zone, and to expedite application for programs through the consolidation of forms and periodic reports.

Section 402: Regulations.

Requires HUD, within 120 days of passage of EGZA, to issue program regulations which include application deadlines and which prescribe the form and manner in which applications are to be submitted.

Section 403: Annual Report of the Secretary.

Requires HUD to submit to Congress an annual report detailing the impact of zone designation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. PASHAYAN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, during the month of April, Armenians all over the world observed the 73d anniversary of the Armenian genocide. It is my privilege once again to sponsor a special order so that Members of this body can join in this commemoration.

In the latter half of the 19th century the Ottoman Turkish government began a policy of persecution against its Armenian population. The persecution was brutal and ferocious. It resulted in the deaths of many Armenians in 1894 and 1895, and in 1909. The pattern of persecution and destruction culminated in the great massacre of 1915 through 1923. At least 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children perished. Those who survived became homeless refugees, whose descendants, with their painful memories, can be

found in many countries all over the world today.

This terrible fact of history has been documented by eyewitnesses and media accounts, including those of the United States Ambassador to the Ottoman Turkish Empire, Henry A. Morgenthau. The 45th and 66th Congresses adopted resolutions deploring the massacres. President Reagan and seven Presidents before him have spoken out against the treatment of the Armenians. In spite of the overwhelming evidence and recognition, the debate still rages over whether or not these events of history should be remembered.

The debate appears most pronounced in this body and during this Congress, where on August 7, 1987, we considered and rejected a procedural motion to vote on House Joint Resolution 132, a measure to commemorate the Armenian genocide. We therefore failed to take action to remember the first genocide of the 20th century. We submitted to the threats of our valued NATO ally, Turkey, and to the appeals of our State Department. We emboldened those who refuse to face history to press even more diligently against all levels of government and all institutions who would commemorate or otherwise remember the treatment of the Armenians. The Turkish Government has even gone so far as to advise this body that it shall not tolerate the introduction of any resolution on the Armenian genocide in the future. Our Government has been advised that the President of the Republic of Turkey will cancel his visit to the United States scheduled for this summer if a resolution on this question is presented to this body for consideration. We now have a foreign government telling what we can discuss. This should be intolerable.

Mr. Speaker, our failure to act and resolve this so-called controversy was not, to my great satisfaction, repeated elsewhere in our Nation. Within the past year and despite an intense campaign of denial orchestrated by the Republic of Turkey, the United States Holocaust Memorial Council affirmed the inclusion of the Armenian genocide in its museum and educational programs. The States of California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York remembered April 24, 1988, Armenian Martyr's Day, with commemorative events as well as resolutions passed by their legislative bodies. Similar successes can be reported on the growing movement to provide holocaust, genocide, and human-rights curricula in our Nation's secondary schools. In my State of California, the State legislature adopted a model curriculum on these topics for public schools, which included the Armenian experience. This took place over the strenuous objection of Tur-

key's friends, who once again attempted to deny that the genocide even took place. I am also pleased to report that an exemplary educational curriculum entitled "Facing History and Ourselves" expanded its Armenian genocide component. The Massachusetts-based "Facing Histories" case study approach to the Holocaust and the Armenian genocide, underscores the crucial importance of remembering and facing history. I am proud of the efforts in California, Massachusetts, and other States where educators who are committed to genocide prevention and human rights are providing an opportunity for our students to learn from the past—an opportunity that our misguided ally Turkey would like very much to deny.

Mr. Speaker, while millions of our citizens were called upon by their State governments to reflect upon the Armenian tragedy, and while tens of thousands of students were presented with the Armenian genocide as a case study, we in the Congress failed to participate. The Republic of Turkey was able to accomplish with us what they failed to accomplish anywhere else in this great nation. This body must address the growing gap between the trend in our society to remember all instances of genocide in this century and our indecisiveness. The time is overdue for this body to do what is right and pass a resolution on the Armenian genocide.

Mr. Speaker, I should like to call attention to the recently approved legislation on the Genocide Convention. On April 25, this body passed such a measure. In testimony submitted to the Judiciary Committee, the examples of genocide in this century were frequently invoked, including of course the genocide of the Armenians. I am delighted that this body approved this legislation making genocide a crime under U.S. law. I should also like to share the relevance of the Armenian experience to the convention. Raphael Lemkin, the man who coined the word "genocide," and began the movement to make genocide a crime under international law, coined the word to apply to the Armenians.

From Raphael Lemkin's papers, now housed in the New York Public Library, we learned that:

A bold plan was formulated in my mind. This consisted of obtaining the ratification by Turkey among the first 20 founding nations. This would be an atonement for the genocide of the Armenians. But how could this be achieved? The Turks are proud of their republican form of government and of progressive concepts, which helped them in replacing the rule of the Ottoman Empire. The Genocide Convention must be put within the framework of social and international progress. I knew however that in this conversation both sides will have to avoid speaking about one thing, although it would be constantly in their minds.

Mr. Speaker, placed within context, how can this body on one hand support the Genocide Convention and on the other refuse to commemorate the Armenian genocide?

Mr. Speaker, I urge this body on the next possible opportunity to affirm this fact of history once and for all.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PASHAYAN. I am delighted to yield to my friend and colleague the gentleman from California.

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate and thank the gentleman from California [Mr. PASHAYAN] for taking this special order honoring the Armenian martyrs, who became the victims of one of the worst genocides of this century. During the month of April, Armenians all over the world will be observing the 74th anniversary of the Armenian genocide. Armenia became the first nation to accept Christianity as a state religion. It has been invaded and conquered many times during the course of its long history. Its people have defended their religion and have been persecuted, massacred, and driven from their land. In the latter half of the 19th century, the Ottoman Turkish government began a policy of persecution against its Armenian population. This persecution was brutal and ferocious. It resulted in many deaths of Armenians in 1894 through 1896, and in 1909. The pattern of persecution and destruction culminated in the great massacre of 1915 through 1923. At least 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children perished in this holocaust. Those who survived became homeless refugees, whose descendants, with their painful memories, can be found in many countries today.

There is still considerable debate over whether or not these events of history should be remembered. As a free and democratic nation, I believe we must continue to acknowledge and deplore the events surrounding the Armenian genocide as vigorously as we deplored modern acts of terrorism.

Today, Armenians flourish and are prominent and successful citizens of our Nation. Many of my Armenian friends have related horrible stories of how the genocide affected their families and loved ones. I know how important this tribute is to them and to the memories of those who lost their lives in the slaughter.

Cruelty, murder, and genocide are terrible, terrible examples of man's inhumanity to man. We commemorate Armenian Martyrs' Day to remember this and to recognize the suffering and pain that the Armenian world community has endured. To diminish in any way the events of 1915 and succeeding years to not only a great injustice in itself, but a great disservice to the memories of those who were killed and to their survivors and descendants.

We recognize April 24 as the day of man's inhumanity to man because we must remember that in modern times, acts of barbarism have continued unchecked. It is indeed a tragedy that many such acts have taken place. However, we must never become cynical or lose hope. We must never again permit such atrocities. As we join with Armenians all over the world in remembering Martyrs' Day, we will give encouragement to Armenians everywhere to continue their struggle for recognition and justice. The martyrdom of their people must never be forgotten and should serve as a warning signal that our nation will not tolerate similar atrocities against another people.

Let us commit ourselves today to a course in the future that prevents us from ever permitting such a honorable occurrence again anywhere in the world. Again, I thank the gentleman from California and commend him for his continuous efforts to commemorate this historic and tragic event.

□ 1340

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. MOORHEAD] for all his years of laboring in the vineyards on this issue. It is much appreciated by everybody.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN], my friend and colleague from the district next to mine.

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and support Armenian Martyr's Day. This day is to commemorate the period from 1915 to 1923 during which history records the tragic loss of two of every three Armenians then living in their homeland.

I believe that it is very important that we recognize one of the most horrendous and despicable displays of violence in the 20th century, because it is tantamount to disavowing the values and ideals that this great country has always held so dear. While this is an issue of great importance to the Armenian people it should also be an issue of great importance to all Americans. The American people have always been known throughout the world as a leading moral force. Not to officially recognize one of the most atrocious crimes against mankind runs counter to this very tradition.

Under a United Nations Treaty adopted in 1950, genocide is a crime under international law whether committed in time of peace or time of war. History has a way of repeating itself and unless we acknowledge past mistakes, we have not provided the precedent to avert tragedies for others in future generations. As Walter Karabian said in a 1982 address to the World Affairs Council, quote:

To allow genocidal actions to go unrecognized or unpunished flaunts the most basic principles of civilized countries and encourages those who could perpetrate future cultural or religious massacres.

There is no statute of limitations on genocide. As long as we gather together and remember, the past will not go away. The martyrs of Armenia will live as proof to all the world that the spirit of a Christian people could not be stilled and that those who perpetrate genocide will always receive their just due in the pages in history.

To not recognize the Armenian genocide is to ignore history. The historical record of the Armenian genocide is clear and irrefutable. It is our moral responsibility to acknowledge it. So as we commemorate Armenian Martyr's Day and remember the 1½ million Armenians that were brutally murdered, let us keep alive the memory of those who were killed and try to gain insights and learn lessons from this experience so that a similar episode may never be repeated again.

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California [Mr. LEHMAN] for his very appropriate remarks.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. COELHO], my friend and colleague also from the neighboring district.

Mr. COELHO. Mr. Speaker, on April 24 of each year, the Armenian community around the world pauses on Martyr's Day in remembrance of the 1½ million Armenians who were systematically killed during the tragic genocide carried out against them by the Ottoman Turks from 1915 to 1923.

The anniversary of this atrocity is particularly poignant this year, as the Armenian people were dealt its second crushing blow of the century. An earthquake last December nearly destroyed their country and devastated their economy. As the leader of a congressional delegation that journeyed to Soviet Armenia following the quake, we pledged our assistance to the Armenian people—be it public or private—to help rebuild their country and rescue a generation of injured and orphaned children. We have another opportunity to revive the Armenian spirit in the form of the passage of Armenian Genocide Resolution During the 101st Congress.

For several years, my colleagues and I have been trying to win congressional approval and administration support for legislation commemorating the Armenian genocide. When I first introduced this legislation, I was sure that an administration which so often raised its voice against the human rights violations of the present, would join us in remembering a tragedy of epic size from the past. I was naive. The Reagan administration had made a sordid pact to look at history with its eyes clamped firmly shut. And, in

doing so, we cheapened our diplomacy and undermined America's moral leadership by refusing to acknowledge that something evil happened. Silence ill-befits a nation like America.

One and half million Armenians perished from the persecution and massacre by the Ottoman Government. More than 500,000 Armenians were exiled from their homeland which their ancestors had occupied for over 3,000 years. As a result of the killings and deportations, the Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire was reduced from 2½ million to fewer than 100,000. House Joint Resolution 36 does not attempt to hold today's Turkish Republic responsible for the atrocities committed by the Ottoman Empire over 70 years ago. It does reaffirm our indignation at the genocide of this century, and implore us to remember and acknowledge the mistakes of the past, so as to not repeat them or ignore them in the future.

I am hopeful that the current administration is more cognizant of the past and more sensitive to the surviving Armenians and their families who are pained at every defeated attempt to achieve the recognition they deserve. Last year the House and Senate passed and President Reagan signed S. 1851, a bill to implement the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This bill allows our Nation to join with all the other civilized countries who have previously ratified the convention in formally denouncing this heinous crime and pledging to cooperate against future perpetrators of genocide. Surely the first step toward achieving these important and long-overdue goals, is the recognition of events of the past. The enduring tragedy of this particular instance of genocide is that to this day the government of the modern Turkish State and our own Government refuse to acknowledge that this crime ever took place. The historical evidence surrounding this instance of genocide, however, is as clear and compelling as the evidence surrounding the Jewish Holocaust.

Soon after the earthquake in Soviet Armenia, President-elect George Bush asked his son Jeb and his grandson George to visit the victims of the tragedy and to offer their support. The younger George Bush captured the hearts of the Soviet people. His grandfather and this Congress have the opportunity to show further support to the Armenian people this year by reversing the Reagan administration's nonrecognition of the Armenian genocide and by passing this resolution during this session.

Only through these actions will the United States be able to reclaim its rightful place at the forefront of the international community as the defender of justice and human rights for

all people throughout the world. If we are vigilant, if we give substance to our commitment to justice through deeds as well as words, we can truly end this century, and this era of suffering, with dignity and with some sense of confidence in the future, not just for the Armenian people, but for all of us.

□ 1350

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. COELHO] for his remarks, and take it that they were given in a spirit of nonpartisanship, and that whatever observations he made on various administrations were done in that spirit.

I might also add that in the same spirit the gentleman, I know is aware that one of the reasons his bill which was so aptly introduced in the last Congress failed was because there were delays in bringing it to the floor, and I make that observation in the same nonpartisan spirit that I know my colleague made on his observations on the administration.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the following is a speech I delivered at Boston's City Hall Plaza yesterday before a rally commemorating the 74th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide:

It is a great honor to be here with you today. Since I returned from Soviet Armenia earlier this year, I have spoken with a great many groups throughout the Nation. But, I have never spoken to a group with more enthusiasm. And, I have never spoken on an occasion as significant as this.

Your gathering here, in such large numbers, with such a profound rallying cry, bears witness to the proud heritage of the Armenian people, and to your noble efforts to heal the wounds of Armenia's suffering—past and present.

Today, we commemorate the 74th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide—a horror that took the lives of 1½ million people.

For too long, the world has closed its eyes and tried to pretend it never happened.

But, you have not let the world forget. Generation after generation, you have struggled to keep the memory alive. You have held high the cause of the Armenian people. And you have reminded people in every land of the history of man's inhumanity to man.

In gathering here today and in the countless similar rallies around the globe, we acknowledge the genocide, we mourn the victims, and we renew our cry—never again!

In 1987, we in Congress tried unsuccessfully against a massive lobbying effort to bring a genocide resolution to the floor for a vote. This resolution is still needed. We must never stop this effort as long as there are those who try to deny the genocide or as long as there are those who would fight it under the guise of political expediency.

As long as thousands of people gather in rallies such as this one, we will not forget! Those who would like to cover up the Armenian Genocide have not succeeded, and they never will!

My first involvement in issues of Armenian culture came with the genocide resolution. And since that time I have deepened my knowledge and respect for the Armenian people. The earthquake has been a turning point for us all.

It was 11:41 a.m. on December 7. Children were in school, adults were at work, and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev was in New York City when the ground began to move. First one shock, then another, and when the Earth stopped trembling, much of Soviet Armenia was in ruins.

More than 25,000 people were killed; 130,000 were injured; 500,000 were left homeless. In Armenia's second largest city, Leninakan, two-thirds of the structures collapsed. Towns near the epicenter were even harder hit. That afternoon, one Soviet news commentator announced, "The population of Spitak is gone."

In January of this year I went to Armenia as a member of the first congressional delegation to visit that devastated region. Four Members of Congress from both parties were asked to travel to the earthquake region as a gesture of support and to determine how the United States could best continue to help the victims.

We were encouraged to make the trip by the State Department, and we received extensive briefings on the damage before we left. Yet, there was no way to prepare oneself for the shock of witnessing such devastation.

The survivors spoke of their terror and grief. We visited a children's hospital in Yerevan, where the young victims could no longer smile. We met with a government official from Spitak who had lost his wife and 10 children.

The mayor of Leninakan, while briefing us on the damage to his city, broke down in tears and could not finish. He had lost his mother, his wife, and a son.

The psychological scars will be slow to heal. We heard the story of one child who was told to leave class for misbehaving. While he was out, the earthquake struck and the school crumbled, crushing his classmates. We asked ourselves, How does a child learn to look forward again with such a memory?

The one bright spot on the Armenian landscape has been the tremendous outpouring of international concern and support for the earthquake victims.

Over 50 countries and countless international organizations sent help. The U.S. Government sent rescue teams and relief flights. Private groups in this country have sent millions of dollars in aid as well as dozens of relief flights.

Armenians in the United States contributed over \$20 million. But, of all the groups in this country, you, the Armenian community in Boston, were the most generous. You raised the most money in the United States for relief efforts. And aid continues to come in many forms.

Americans all over the country have opened their homes and hearts to victims of the earthquake in need of care not available in the Soviet Union. I was moved by the story of 37 Armenian children who have been brought to the United States by Project Hope so they could receive medical treatment in hospitals here.

Just last week, NASA set up what is called a "spacebridge" that will allow United States medical personnel to consult directly with their counterparts in Armenia to aid victims of the earthquake.

The Christmas visit of President-elect Bush's son and grandson profoundly touched the people of Armenia. Everywhere we went, people told us how deeply they appreciated the new President sending his family to be with them in their time of suffering.

But, despite the spirit of openness and glasnost that characterized our visit and the relief efforts, signs of tension remained. Soviet soldiers were posted on street corners. Tanks were stationed throughout the capital. The officials who accompanied us on our tour of the quake area often felt the ire of the local population.

There is a strong residue of distrust of the Soviets and of Mikhail Gorbachev as a result of the history of conflict in the region. Indeed, it seemed to us to be a tragic symbol of Soviet rule in Armenia that the Soviet-built structures collapsed in the earthquake while the older buildings withstood the tremors.

It was if the years of mismanagement and neglect were taking their bitter toll, while the ending of Armenian culture prevailed.

The rebuilding offers new challenges and opportunities for Gorbachev. The fact that, for the first time since World War II, the Soviet Union accepted disaster relief from the United States is in itself important. The Soviets expressed deep gratitude for American help, and the Prime Minister of Soviet Armenia told us that he hoped the visit of our delegation would be part of a broader normalizing of relations between our countries.

But, as we all painfully know, political problems and the scourge of injustice are still very much existent in Armenia. We can point out to the imprisonment of the Karabagh Committee by Soviet authorities as a glaring example.

Members of that committee have worked peacefully, and within their civil rights, to reunify the Nagorno-Karabagh region with Armenia. Under Azerbaijani control, the Armenian minority in the Karabagh has suffered ethnic discrimination, economic oppression and political repression at the hands of Azerbaijani officials.

The Karabagh Committee is in a Moscow prison awaiting trial on trumped-up charges. No evidence has been produced by anyone to show that members of this group are guilty of the charges leveled against them.

I have joined other Members of Congress in demanding that Gorbachev release the Karabagh Committee. There is no need for a trial. The Karabagh Committee must be set free.

I have contacted international human rights organizations to ask that this important matter be monitored, and I will continue to work to bring the glare of international attention on the plight of these brave activists. It is their courage that has in effect put the Soviet Government's policy of glasnost on trial.

As we continue our fight for justice in Soviet Armenia, as we work to rebuild the devastation wrought by nature, it is all the more important that we pause together at this time and in this place and remember.

I hope and believe the most recent tragedy for the Armenian people will be a new begin-

ning. Already the world has opened its heart as never before.

This time, once the headlines have faded, and the rebuilding has progressed, we must continue to stand firm. And we must not forget the people whose grief we have shared, whose tragedy has brought the world so much closer together.

It is my great honor to stand with you today. To share your triumphs and your struggles for a better tomorrow. Thank you.

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join my colleagues in remembering the hundreds of thousands of Armenians who died at the hands of the Ottoman Empire in Turkey during the early part of this century.

The start of the persecution of the Armenians in eastern Turkey began in 1915 and continued for several years. The Armenian Christian people vanished from their traditional homeland in Turkey's eastern province of Anatolia through forced deportation. This deportation was carried out through death marches conducted in the ghastly conditions of plague, starvation, and sheer exhaustion. The men were often taken away to be killed immediately while the women and children suffered for months before death finally freed them. Some Armenians survived this period of persecution and they settled in Soviet Armenia in the Caucasus or relocated throughout Europe, the Middle East, and the United States. It has been estimated that anywhere from 700,000 to 1.5 million Armenians died during this tragic period of history.

There can be no doubt that the events that occurred from 1915 through 1923 constitute a tragedy of historic proportions. Today, we remember the suffering of the Armenian people at the hands of the Ottoman Empire of Turkey. The Armenians are a strong group of people who have endured many years without a homeland of their own.

American Armenians have greatly contributed to the culture of the United States and serve as active citizens in our political system. I encourage all my colleagues to join me today in remembering the suffering this group has endured and acknowledging the strong contribution that Armenians make to our Nation today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the 74th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide which took place on April 24, 1915 when more than 1 million Armenians lost their lives at the hands of the Ottoman Empire.

It is more important now, than ever before, that we continue to focus attention on this sad anniversary, because as the years pass, so, too, are more and more survivors of the Armenian Genocide passing away. This means that there are fewer and fewer Armenians alive who actually suffered through those terrible times and can relate to succeeding generations the events of the genocide which took place. Only by continuing to remember the disastrous events of 1915 can we hope to prevent a tragedy of this magnitude occurring again.

I was pleased to learn from an article which appeared in the Washington Post today that at long last and for the first time the Soviet

Government is permitting an official commemoration of the Armenian Genocide in Soviet Armenia. An article about that commemoration which appeared in the April 25 Washington Post and the text of that article follows:

[By the Washington Post, Apr. 25, 1989]

**ARMENIANS COMMEMORATE AND PROTEST—
MARCHERS DENOUNCE EVENTS OF 1915, 1988**
(Reuter)

Moscow, April 24.—Hundreds of thousands of Armenians today combined the commemoration of a 1915 massacre in Turkey with protests against the arrest last December of leaders of a national movement in the Soviet Republic of Armenia.

Local journalists said vast throngs from all over Armenia filed through the streets of the capital, Yerevan, in the first officially approved commemoration of what Armenians describe as "the victims of the genocide."

Journalists at the scene said many also carried portraits of jailed leaders of an unofficial mass movement seeking broader rights for their republic.

Thousands gathered outside the headquarters of the Armenian Communist Party chanting "Liberation" as they watched 14 people wearing symbolic prison clothes parade around it and government buildings nearby to protest the arrest of the 14 leaders, who are awaiting trial in a Moscow jail.

The Armenian journalists said huge crowds carrying wreaths walked to a monument to those who died in 1915, when many historians say up to 2 million people were killed.

Successive Turkish governments have denied there was any massacre of civilians, saying troops only took action against Armenians living in Turkey involved in an insurrection.

Although there have been unofficial ceremonies in Yerevan marking the anniversary in the past, an official holiday was declared this year in a decision many Armenians believe was linked to mass protests in the republic throughout last year.

The protests, halted by the imposition of a military-supervised curfew and a devastating earthquake last December—which killed about 25,000 people—were part of an upsurge of national feeling throughout the Soviet Union's 15 republics.

Mr. Speaker, as we recall and mourn the loss of the Armenian martyrs earlier in this century, so, too, should we now pledge ourselves to continue to remember those innocent martyrs and to continue to fight against violence and destruction so that humanity may survive in a world where genocide can never recur.

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, this past winter the world looked on with horror as film footage documented the tragedy suffered by the Armenians due to the earthquake in Soviet Armenia. Cities were razed, entire communities were destroyed, tens of thousands of Armenians were killed. Observers found it hard to fathom that one people could absorb such death and destruction. Yet the Armenians in their long history have suffered worse, much worse.

In the shadow of World War I, the Ottoman Turk Government embarked on a plan to systematically eliminate the Armenian people from their ancestral homeland.

The Armenian men who had answered the call to join their country's armed forces were isolated and shot. On orders from the central government, Turkish soldiers rampaged from town to town, brutalizing and butchering the remaining Armenian population. Women and children were then forced on a death-march into the Syrian Desert. By the end of the war, the Ottoman Turks had been successful in exterminating two out of every three Armenians. A million and a half Armenians had perished at the hands of the Ottoman Turks.

Henry Morgenthau, Sr., then U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, wrote:

I am confident that the whole history of the human race contains no such horrible episode as this. The great massacres and persecutions of the past seem almost insignificant when compared to the sufferings of the Armenian race in 1915.

Only 20 years later, Adolph Hitler asked rhetorically, "Who remembers the Armenians?" as he began his master plan to annihilate the Jews. Those who fail to remember history are condemned to repeat it.

The years cannot mute the voice of those Armenian survivors whose individual accounts of savagery combine to form a bedrock of irrefutable evidence. Despite the attempts to hide the records and to distort the facts; despite the world's preoccupation with politics and strategy, the truth of the Armenian Genocide remains.

We commemorate April 24 as the National Day of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide of 1915–23, and pledge that their deaths were not in vain, that their suffering will not be forgotten. We must use the truth of the Armenian Genocide to help prevent such a tragic event from ever occurring again.

But we also use this day to rejoice in the continued survival of the Armenian people, for while the Turks crushed the fruit, the seed remained. I am reminded of a passage that William Saroyan wrote:

I should like to see any power in this world destroy this race, this small tribe of unimportant people whose history has ended, whose wars have been fought and lost, whose structures have crumbled, whose literature is unread, and whose prayers are no more answered. Go ahead, destroy this race! Destroy Armenia! See if you can do it. Send them from their homes into the desert. Let them have neither bread nor water. Burn their home and churches. Then, see if they will not laugh again, see if they will not sing and pray again. For, when two of them meet anywhere in the world, see if they will not create a new Armenia.

Mr. Speaker, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to honor both the victims and the survivors of the Armenian Genocide.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, today, here in the galleries of this great Chamber, in the Halls of Congress, and on the steps and grounds of the Capitol, there are joined with us the spirits of 1½ million Armenians massacred during the Genocide of 1915. One and a half million souls stand witness today to our every word and our every action, and they ask of us one thing—to remember them. Simply remember them.

Remember, only for a moment, that 74 years ago over 1 million mothers, fathers, children, and grandparents were slaughtered because they were Christians in a Moslem coun-

try and Armenians in an Ottoman Turkish nation. Only for one moment today remember these fellow human beings so their spirits may rest a little more at peace in their unmarked and forgotten graves.

Eyewitness accounts of these atrocities are preserved among other places in the records of the American State Department and in the memoirs of the United States Ambassador to Turkey, from 1913 to 1916, Henry Morgenthau. All the accounts from all the sources come together to form one tragic horrific scene. The young Armenian men who had been drafted into the Turkish Army had fought valiantly on Turkey's behalf. But in 1915, these men were disarmed and put to work as laborers and pack animals so they would starve to death or be shot outright. In April 1915, Armenian clergymen and village leaders were systematically rounded up and shot. These groups are considered to be fortunate because a much worse fate awaited the women, children, and elderly.

Under the pretext of deportation, they were marched into the desert. Rapes, mutilations, beatings, starvation, slavery, and drownings are only some of the things of which eyewitnesses speak. When bored, the Turkish gendarmes would slash stomachs of pregnant mothers to stab the unborn children or behead someone so they would have a ball to play with and kick around. Ambassador Morgenthau writes:

I have by no means told the most terrible details, for a complete narration of the sadistic orgies of which these Armenian men and women were the victims can never be printed in an American publication. Whatever crimes the most perverted instincts of the human mind can devise, and whatever refinement of persecution and injustice the most debased imagination can conceive, became the daily misfortunes of this devoted people.

American, Canadian, and German missionaries along with American consuls appealed to the United States Embassy that the moral power of the United States was the only hope of saving nearly 2 million people from massacre, starvation, and worse. But when Ambassador Morgenthau protested the atrocities, Talaat Pasha, ex-Grand Vizier and Turkish Minister of the Interior in 1915, responded:

It is no use for you to argue, we have already disposed of three quarters of the Armenians; there are none at all left in Bitlis, Van, and Erzeroum—we have got to finish them. We will not have the Armenians anywhere in Anatolia. They can live in the desert but nowhere else.

Today, we appropriate foreign aid for Turkey and they, in turn, hire high-powered lobbying firms to, among other things, convince us not to commemorate the deaths of these brave souls and to enlist our support for their entry into the European community. At the same time that Turkey is wining and dining United States congressional delegations in Istanbul, Amnesty International is collecting long lists of gross human rights violations in modern day Turkey. My colleagues, I warn you not to capitulate and fall prey to well-financed self-interest lobbies. If we are to truly uphold the U.S. national interest, we would stand up for human rights wherever it may be threatened.

It is only befitting the moral power and decency of the United States to commemorate "man's inhumanity to man."

To quibble over numbers and grasp for excuses not to support a genocide commemorative resolution lessens the value placed on life. Once opened, revisionist history is a Pandora's box which may present surprising results. If after 74 years, we place less importance on the remembrance of the Armenian genocide, then in a few short years from now some scholars may suggest revising the facts of the Jewish Holocaust. Moving down such a dangerous road someone may offer justifications for the Khmer Rouge massacres. Still further someone may wish to retract America's statements on Japanese internments or renege on hard-fought civil rights victories. Only by remembering can we attempt to learn from history.

In his memoirs, Ambassador Henry Morgenthau quotes an Armenian woman before she was deported: "Pray for us. We shall not see you in this world again, but sometime we shall meet. Pray for us!"

My colleagues, let us pray for that one lone martyred Armenian. Let us remember her so that her death and ours will not be an end.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to participate in this special order to commemorate Armenian Martyr's Day in memory of the senseless murder of almost 1.5 million Armenians by the Ottoman Empire and its successors in the years during and after the First World War. I wish to thank my colleagues, Representatives COELHO and PASHAYAN, for allowing me the opportunity to pay tribute to the sacrifices borne by the Armenian people in these years of struggle to preserve their race and culture from extinction.

Armenian Americans traditionally observe the genocide committed against their ancestors on April 24. It is a time to remember and acknowledge the crimes perpetrated against their people, and a time for all Americans to recall the various instances in which genocide has blackened the record of human achievement in the 20th century. If we are to have any hope of preventing future incidents of genocide, it is vital that we remember the victims of the past. House Joint Resolution 36, a bill to designate April 24, 1989, as National Day of Remembrance of the Armenian Genocide of 1915-23, is one method for maintaining the memories and lessons of the Armenian massacres in the present day. I am proud to support House Joint Resolution 36.

This bill is not intended to offend the present Government of Turkey, which is a valued ally of the United States. Turkey's contribution to the Western alliance, however, does not justify a rewriting of the facts. The circumstances surrounding the Armenian massacres are clear. One and a half million Armenians were killed through a systematic program of persecution and genocide by the Ottoman government.

Today is an important day of remembrance for people of Armenian descent. I join them in recalling the pain and suffering experienced by their ancestors more than 60 years ago in the hope that such tragedies will not again be repeated.

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker I raise my voice today to commemorate the 74th anni-

versary of the Armenian genocide by the Ottoman empire. Seventy-four years ago the first genocide of the 20th century began. It nearly extinguished the Armenian population that had lived in its ancestral homeland for over 3,000 years of recorded history. Two-thirds of a nation of people perished by the sword, induced hunger and disease during the period of 1915 to 1923 as a result of the deportation of the Armenian population into the deserts of Syria.

We know that the world kept silent during this mass murder. The world kept silent even though at least 1½ million people were killed. Their only crime was that they practiced the wrong religion and that they were a minority.

Since then, millions of other people have died in genocides in many different countries. Armenia set an example that many other reckless and immoral governments followed. And the example of Armenia also showed how easily nations may get away with genocide and mass murder. The perpetrators faced no judicial inquiry; no ministers resigned in disgrace.

But Armenia did not only set a negative example. We must learn from this experience by taking to heart the past mistakes of mankind. This is why our remembrance is so important and this is why the world must acknowledge what has happened in Armenia. Only by this knowledge of the past we can prepare for the future, a better future for ourselves and our children.

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman COELHO and Congressman PASHAYAN for reserving this special order to commemorate the tragic events that took place in the Ottoman empire from 1915-23. I am honored to join my colleagues today to remember and honor the 1½ million victims of the Armenian genocide and their survivors.

Mr. Speaker, as we mark Armenian Martyr's Day, we must acknowledge there are people who would deny the genocide ever occurred. We know they are wrong. We cannot allow time to obscure or fade the truth in the genocide. We must remember the painful facts in detail in keeping the truth alive. We must remember that in 1915 the Armenian members of the Ottoman Turkish Army were segregated, disarmed and either forced to work themselves to death, or massacred. We must remember the villages whose entire populations were murdered. We must remember the Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders who were systematically killed. And finally we must remember the mass deportations and deaths of thousands of Armenians.

The past year has been a difficult one for Armenians and their friends everywhere. Early last year, many Soviet Armenians engaged in nationalist protests were killed or wounded when Soviet forces violently tried to stop the demonstrations. Unfortunately, an even greater challenge lay ahead for the Armenian people. The devastating earthquake which shook Armenia on December 7, 1988, and claimed nearly 25,000 lives was perhaps the greatest natural disaster to strike mankind in this century. My prayers are with the families of the Armenians whose lives were lost in the earthquake as they struggle to overcome this tragedy.

Although the trials of the Armenian people have been great, their spirit has not been broken. Yesterday, in Soviet Armenia, hundreds of thousands of Armenians gathered in the capital city of Yerevan to commemorate the genocide. This year was the first year Armenians were legally allowed to do so.

Mr. Speaker, on this solemn occasion, Americans pause to remember a terrible chapter in this history of mankind. Today, Armenian-Americans will remember their brothers, sisters, parents and friends who perished more than 70 years ago. These survivors and their families have helped to build the United States into a strong, prosperous, and free Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the events of the Armenian genocide must never be repeated. I personally pledge to continue my efforts to ensure the world never forgets the horrible truth of the Armenian genocide, so that such a tragedy never happens again.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, April 24 marked the 74th anniversary of the genocide of the 1.5 million Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. We continue to remember and we will never forget the atrocities committed against the people of Armenia.

On April 24, hundreds of thousands of Armenians marched in Yerevan to commemorate those who are systematically killed during and after the First World War. Unfortunately, the marchers were not only mourning and commemorating Armenians killed decades ago. In the last 2 years, both man and nature have combined to take a particularly horrifying toll of the Armenian nation. It is estimated that 25,000 people lost their lives as a result of the earthquake last December, a tragedy that resounded around the world. The hearts of Americans and people everywhere went out to the victims and the survivors, and shared their pain and loss.

Natural disasters, however, are not in our ability to control. In the case of Armenia, the destruction caused by the earthquake was exacerbated and compounded by the loss of life brought about by people. We all know that for over a year, Armenians have been campaigning for the incorporation of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, 75 percent of whose inhabitants are Armenians, from the neighboring republic of Azerbaijan to Armenia. According to official Soviet statistics, the antagonism between Armenians and Azerbaijanis over this issue has cost over 90 lives, almost all of them Armenians. The name of Sumgait, where at least scores of Armenians were massacred, will always live in our memory as a symbol of the horrors to which the combination of nationalism and violence can lead.

In 1989, the Soviet authorities in Moscow decided to put Nagorno-Karabakh under Moscow's special control, rather than leave it under Azerbaijani rule or give it to Armenia. Tensions have cooled somewhat as a result, but the issue remains a sore point. Without a calm, nonviolent approach, this—and other—nationality problems cannot be successfully addressed in the U.S.S.R.

It is all the more worrisome, therefore, that the members of the Karabakh Committee, a nonviolent group composed of intellectuals

and artists whose primary goal is the peaceful incorporation of Nagorno-Karabakh into Armenia, were arrested in December and January. They have since been moved to Moscow, where they are being held in detention in KGB prisons. They are not allowed to see lawyers or their relatives and the Soviet authorities have released almost no information about their fate and prospects.

Mr. Speaker, as cochairman for the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, I can assure you that the Commission is carefully following the situation of the Karabakh Committee and in Armenia generally. Along with the Department of State, we are making use of new mechanisms and opportunities afforded by the Vienna concluding document to make known our concerns to the Soviet authorities.

It has been a difficult and trying year for the Armenian nation. As we commemorate the deaths of those killed in 1915, we hope that wisdom and kindness will prevent any recurrence of man-made disasters.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PASHAYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LELAND). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 60 minutes.

[Mr. FEIGHAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mrs. BYRON] is recognized for 30 minutes.

[Mrs. BYRON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH THE SUFFERING PEOPLE OF LEBANON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. GILMAN].

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from Illinois for bringing this special order to the floor at this time. I think this issue is especially critical, and I am pleased to support the gentleman's effort.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the special order on Lebanon requested by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] and the distinguished minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL].

During the last several weeks, more than 20,000 shells and rockets have fallen on residential areas in Lebanon. Vital sources of food, water, and electricity have been destroyed. The senseless destruction of this nation brings feelings of remorse to those of us who respect and admire the many contributions of Lebanese-Americans to our own society.

Lebanon has played a critical role in the geopolitical stability of the Middle East. The reinstitution of democratic government and the removal of all foreign military and paramilitary forces are essential to the preservation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Mr. Speaker, the failure of the Presidential elections of September 1988 in Lebanon has deepened the divisions within Lebanese society. It is essential that the international community calls to all parties to end the strife between Moslems and Christians and respond to the international call for a cease-fire. The process of internal reconciliation must begin.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I had intended to be a participant with our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] in this special order, but in his absence at the moment, I have taken this time hoping that others who have expressed some interest in joining in the special order would also participate or at least extend their remarks during the course of this special order.

We are here to express our solidarity with the suffering people of Lebanon. They are victims of a savage and seemingly unending war that recently flared up in unprecedented violence.

For over 30 years I have gotten to know the Lebanese-Americans of my community in the 18th Congressional District of Illinois. I have benefited from their counsel. Our district has benefited from their commitment to family values and hard work.

For many years, one of my chief legislative aides was Tom McMurray, of Lebanese ancestry. Today, my chief aide in our Peoria office Ray LaHood, the mayor of Peoria Jim Maloof, and our sheriff, George Shadid, are all three of Lebanese ancestry.

So my interest in the fate of Lebanon and its people is more than merely academic or pro forma. I have known these people for many years, and I want to do all that I can to help their relatives in Lebanon. One way is by bringing their plight to the attention of the world.

Lebanon has become a symbol of the madness of our times, of ruthless invasion and foreign occupation, and the savage brutality with which strong nations badger weaker nations.

But the geopolitical realities are not as important as the individual human tragedies.

By now the statistics are known—well over 300 dead, and over 20,000 shells fired within the last week or so; innocent victims have been killed in a barrage that resulted in the destruction of homes and the loss of electricity and of water for thousands of men, women, and children.

At the heart of this tragedy is the hope of the people of Lebanon for territorial integrity, freedom, independence, peace and justice—exactly what we take so for granted in the United States.

Only a relatively few years ago, Lebanon was an example of peace and prosperity in the Middle East. But in recent years it has become a killing ground.

Last week, the newspaper of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Peoria, The Catholic Post, carried the following headline on its front page: "War Threatens Survival of Lebanese Maronites."

The story went on to say:

The artillery duel that has battered the Lebanese capital of Beirut for more than a month is seen by many Maronite Catholics as a final assault on the last bastion of Christianity in the Middle East.

That same newspaper carried another front-page story on the effect of this violence on residents of the 18th Congressional District. The story stated:

The fighting in war-torn Lebanon deeply affects the hundreds of people of Lebanese descent who live in the Peoria area, and U.S. leaders need to intervene, according to Father Faouzi Elia of Peoria.

Father Elia, pastor of St. Sharbel Maronite Rite Catholic Church, with a congregation of 450 families, spoke to the Catholic Post this week about the plight of his parishioners, almost all of whom have relatives in Lebanon.

Father Elia himself has 50 family members still living in Lebanon, and recently his cousin was killed in the fighting.

I happen to know Father Elia very well. Last week he visited my office to express his sorrow and his desire to have our Government help in some way.

I have written a letter to Secretary of State Jim Baker expressing my concern. I have spoken to President Bush's Chief of Staff, John Sununu, himself of Lebanese ancestry, and to the President himself about this tragedy. I know they all share our concern.

One week ago, while the shelling was going on in all its fury, the White House issued a statement which said, in part:

President Bush is deeply concerned about the growing violence in Lebanon and the escalating suffering of the Lebanese people. The President calls for all internal parties and Syria to cease shelling and to step back from confrontation. The President strongly supports efforts currently underway, such as the one by the Arab league to bring about a cease-fire and an end to the violence.

That is a good start. But we need to keep on directing the attention of the world to Lebanon. Last week there was a demonstration of several thousand people in Washington from around the country to demonstrate. As is their given right to do. Unfortunately it was on page 20, a small two-column story about that demonstration, as distinguished, of course, from some much larger having taken place in recent weeks. But grateful we are the Washington Post in its lead editorial had the editorial "Under Syrian Guns." Maybe a little attention that we may be able to draw again to the plight of the Lebanese might be helpful.

We in America know all too well what the violence in Lebanon means. We lost 265 American servicemen in Lebanon, 241 of them in the terrorist attack on the Marine barracks. We have nine American hostages even now being held in that country.

I am fully aware of the bitter memory of the loss of our servicemen and of our hostages. So I want to make clear that I am not calling for any kind of American military intervention. I am calling for recognition of the ongoing tragedy and for the attention of the world toward that tragedy.

The difficulty in a situation like this one is that the United States has very little leverage over the Syrians. The very nature of the internecine warfare makes diplomacy very difficult. Even the best intentions of those who want to help can't be put into practice easily or quickly.

I believe, however, that our country can be doing more in acting as a source of humanitarian aid and in trying to stop the violence. At the very least we should be launching a diplomatic offensive against the violence calling upon all the nations of the region and the world to do all they can to help Lebanon.

One of the best known maxims is that the squeaky wheel gets the grease. And it is true. People and nations who shout the most, complain the most and bring their needs to the attention of others with persistence and anger, get attention, and they get real action.

The Lebanese people have never been like that. They are self-reliant, hard-working people. They are not the proverbial squeaky wheels who get a large share of the benefits. They have been content, when other nations leave them alone to simply lead their own lives. The various religious and ethnic differences in that country have never made things easy for the Lebanese people. But until recently, there was at least the knowledge that if they could get the peace among themselves they would make their own destiny.

But now, when their very existence as a nation is being threatened by violence, their virtue of not asking for

help has become detrimental to their future. They do need our help, and quite frankly, they are not used to being dependent upon the kindness of strangers.

They have suffered too long. Their suffering cries out to us in eloquent and undeniable urgency.

So today, in the special order, we speak for those who cannot speak for themselves, certainly in this forum. We speak to the President, to use all available diplomatic and humanitarian means to help them. We speak to the American media to report the facts of this recent devastation.

□ 1400

As a matter of fact, I think I recall one of the news anchormen last week in reporting on some of the goings on there made the point that it was such a war zone that there was a difficulty in actually dispatching the kinds of on-the-scene reporters that we would normally expect to have covering such an incident. And we speak to the American people to help them be aware of what is taking place in Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker, Lebanon is dying before our eyes. We have to do what we can to save its people from a fate they do not deserve—a fate no one deserves.

Mr. Speaker, I add for the RECORD editorial comments and stories on the situation in Lebanon.

The articles referred to follow:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 24, 1989]

UNDER SYRIAN GUNS

In a convulsion like the one Lebanon is experiencing now, it becomes not merely helpful but urgent to distinguish between two orders of problem. One is political root causes. These, in Lebanon, have long resisted treatment. That is not a reason to ignore them, but it is a reason not to let a search for political solutions get in the way of treating the other problem in Lebanon, which is people dying. That is what must be addressed in Lebanon right now.

The Syrians have had a complex role in Lebanon, but their current role is easy to comprehend. To assert their authority against a political challenge launched by Gen. Michel Aoun, the Christian president, they are conducting massive bombardments of civilian areas in Beirut. The death toll is into the hundreds. By the standard Syria applies when a political challenge comes within its own closed society from some of its own people, this may not be much, but by any ordinary standard it is criminal and it must stop.

How? No conceivable political change can come fast enough to save the lives of a Beirut populace living under Syrian guns. Possibly Damascus can be given pause, however, if enough people outside Lebanon pay attention to what is going on. Syria's President Assad has shown he has no scruples about taking civilian life, but he has also shown a certain shrewd appreciation of the political costs. It is at least a fair bet that as the international spotlight comes to shine on Lebanon, fewer Lebanese are going to die. This is essentially the theory behind the initiative the French launched to get

other nations involved in the Lebanon crisis. It was a ringing of diplomatic bells to attract attention. To an extent, it worked.

It is painful to report that the U.S. government has failed to get the full message. The Bush administration has reacted to French and other appeals to get involved by making a plaintive public recital of its inability to bring influence to bear in Damascus. Perhaps American officials are thinking—and they are right to—that Washington is not going to send back the Marines. But why make such a big display of American detachment and incapacity? That translates into an assurance to Syria that it won't have to pay much of a price for its barbarity. Why mumble? Why not keep trying to embarrass Syria into lowering its guns? The French sent a hospital ship, which took aboard both Moslem and Christian victims of Syrian fire. Could not the United States summon up the diplomatic wit to make a similar gesture? It could save lives.

LEBANESE WAR PROTESTED AT RALLY HERE

(By Karlyn Barker and David Ottaway)

A delegation of Lebanese leaders met with President Bush yesterday and more than 4,000 Lebanese and Lebanese Americans held a peaceful protest in Lafayette Park in hopes of getting the United States to intervene with Syria to stop its bombing of Beirut and withdraw troops from Lebanon.

The Lebanese delegation, led by Lebanese Ambassador Abdullah Bouhabbib and the Maronite archbishop in the United States, Francis Zayek, met with Bush for a half hour and received assurances of his personal interest in helping to bring about an end to the current crisis, according to Lebanese sources.

The president said he will wait for the results of an Arab League peace mission before making any decisions.

Bouhabbib said later that Bush showed "a lot of understanding on Lebanon and a willingness to help."

In Lafayette Park, demonstrators carried red and white flags, chanted "Syria Out of Lebanon" and talked about the danger to relatives and friends because of the shelling there. Before the rally, more than 700 protesters marched through the downtown area and gathered outside The Washington Post, denouncing Syria and urging greater media coverage of the situation in Lebanon. U.S. Park Police estimated the crowd in Lafayette Park at more than 4,000.

Robert Y. Farah, executive director of the Lebanese Information and Research Center, representing the Lebanese resistance, said the protest was organized by a variety of Lebanese American groups.

"The intent was to make the public aware of the plight of Lebanon—to get across through the media and to the administration that the American Lebanese from Maine to California are really angry about the intensity of the shelling * * * and the slow action of the U.S. administration."

Farah, who also participated in the meeting with Bush, said the president expressed concern about the shelling of Lebanon and "the suffering of the Lebanese."

A senior administration official reported that the State Department is now "actively exploring" possible actions the United States might take if the president decides to increase U.S. involvement in a search for a solution to the crisis.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MICHEL. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], the ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to compliment the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], our Republican leader, for his fine statements about the importance of the Lebanese people.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my support to House Resolution 128, expressing this House's concern over the recent events in Lebanon.

While the plight of two whales trapped in Arctic waters attracted international concern, the fate of the Lebanese people is going unnoticed and unmourned.

After all, there has been so much killing in Lebanon in recent years that these recent atrocities are nothing new. They are not news.

Many of us in Congress are deeply concerned about events in Lebanon, and we want an end to the suffering of the Lebanese people.

It would help if Syria would stop its murderous shelling of Lebanese civilians, and to end its occupation of Lebanese territory.

Also if other paramilitary groups in Lebanon would disband, and to recognize the authority of the central government.

The United States has repeatedly expressed its support for a strong central government in Lebanon, and a withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country. It is time for us to take concrete steps to implement this policy.

We should give our full support to international efforts to end this crisis, to effect a cease-fire.

We ought to encourage the Lebanese to come together to fulfill the constitutional mandate to elect a new President in Lebanon.

Our Nation has historic ties with the people of Lebanon. Many Lebanese have emigrated to this country, bringing their talents and skills to make this a stronger nation. The United States ought to stand by Lebanon in this hour of crisis.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support House Resolution 128.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I strongly commend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] for his fine statement on this very important issue.

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan and know that in his committee deliberations with his colleagues he will do everything he possibly can to keep the fires lit so that we might be continually kept up to date on this tragedy, and hopefully to be able to be of some help and assistance to these poor Lebanese people who are weathering so much.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to yield the balance of my time

and control thereof to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] with whom I originally thought we would be sharing this special order. Now that he is available on the floor, I am happy to yield the time to him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank very much the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], the minority leader, for joining us in this special order this afternoon, but particularly to thank him for his extraordinary leadership on this issue. He has been a real friend of Lebanese Americans, and he has certainly been a leader in this institution and in the country in helping to fashion the appropriate American foreign policy in that region. His participation this afternoon in this special order helps to focus the American debate on sharpening that foreign policy to ensure that we can do all that we possibly can in these critical days that lie ahead for that important and beleaguered country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR], who has been of enormous assistance in preparing for this special order as well as having joined in a resolution that has been introduced just this week in the Congress calling for very specific action to be taken in order to provide assistance to the Lebanese people.

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for yielding and would like to commend him for his initiative as well as that of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], the minority leader, as well as my colleague, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BROOMFIELD], for raising the issue of Lebanon again before the American people.

The problem we have with focusing on Lebanon today is quite frankly the fatigue that we suffer as a people and that the world communities suffer because of the everlasting spectacle of Lebanon's agony, an agony which has gone on unchecked for 15 years. We are seeing slowly but surely the devastation, the uprooting, the brutal partitioning, of that beautiful country.

I want to commend my colleagues, as I stated, for bringing this again to the attention of the American people, the international community and the community of nations.

Recently President Bush spoke of his concern for the incredible suffering endured by the Lebanese people, and he vowed that he would try to make a difference. That is important, and, Mr. President, I commend you for that. But more importantly, I urge you to carry out that commitment

that you made recently to a group of distinguished Lebanese Americans.

We can make a difference. We can make a difference by raising our voices. And by taking bold initiatives.

The Syrian question is a serious one. We can deal with Syria in one of two ways. We can ignore Syria, but that is not the way to deal with the problem, because Assad is committed, he is strong, and he plays the Lebanese card very skillfully. We have to deal with Syria seriously in this situation, and we have failed to do that. We have to raise our voice in one of two ways. We have to at least try to engage Syria in a discussion of what is happening in Lebanon or, on the other hand, take a more firm stand against Syria. But we cannot ignore Syria.

So, Mr. Speaker, the pain has gone on too long. For 15 years we have seen literally the destruction of a country and the suffering of tens of thousands of innocent people, of individuals who have undergone the most brutal suffering and inhumanity that one can imagine. It is time for the international community to come together, as has been suggested in the resolution offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN], and others which I have cosponsored. It is time for the Arab League, the United Nations, Perez de Cuellar, and other world leaders including President Bush to get intimately involved in trying to do something to move this issue forward on the international agenda.

We must help bring about an immediate ceasefire among the parties. It is time to demand the removal of all foreign military forces and the dismantling of all paramilitary forces in Lebanon.

We, as responsible legislators, can make a difference. The majority leader in the Senate, Senator MITCHEL, has taken a positive, a forceful and an important lead. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], has taken an important lead. The Democratic leadership on our side of the aisle is deeply concerned about this issue.

We have, Mr. Speaker, hundreds of thousands of Lebanese Americans in this country who remember with deep fondness their time spent and the time of their relatives spent in their homeland. It seems to me incumbent upon us as leaders of a peaceful, free world that we show leadership in this terrible, terrible situation that has befallen the people of Lebanon.

□ 1410

So again let me just conclude by commending my colleague, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN], for taking this special order and asking those in my party to raise their voices and be heard, because we can if we want to, and if we are willing to work in a serious way, stop this insane bom-

bardment and killing and maiming and homelessness that has befallen the Lebanese people.

Mr. FEIGHAN. I thank the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, I would like at this point to yield to the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RAHALL], who feels, I am sure, as a Lebanese-American, a special grief watching events unfold in Lebanon and has expressed to all of us in this Chamber a special sense of urgency about the fashioning of American foreign policy to assist the Lebanese people in their struggle to maintain their independence and their national integrity.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, my colleague from Ohio, and thank him and our minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] for taking this special order today to bring to the attention of our colleagues in Congress the special situation in Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker, I have been on the floor for this entire special order and I want particularly to commend the minority leader, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] for his very powerful statement this afternoon. I shall not repeat those statistics. We have seen them on the national news and in the print media day after day for the last several weeks.

The Lebanese have been through this carnage, have been through this killing for 15 years now.

As my colleague from Michigan so well put it, there have been changing coalitions within the country of Lebanon; there are Moslems fighting Moslems, Christians fighting Christians, Moslems fighting Christians, and various militia of all natures who have formed in that country over 15 years and have fought each other often in changing circumstances and changing roles.

It has been said that there are more sides to the fighting in Lebanon than there are sides to a Rubic cube. That describes the situation very accurately.

It is a complex situation in the country of Lebanon. Outside forces, outside powers all have their game to play and they use the small country of Lebanon as its playing field.

Lebanon, only about 120 miles north to south, 35 miles from the Mediterranean Sea to the border of Syria, has found itself to be the playing field for various super powers, for various forces from around the Middle East to play their games for selfish purposes on the soil of Lebanon.

There has been in recent weeks an escalation in the fighting. As the minority leader so well put it, the Lebanese are a strong people, they are a caring people. They have a determination to rebuild and have rebuilt on a number of occasions over the last 15 years. But the recent fighting is

indeed perhaps the worst in these 15 years. Some 80 percent of the population for the first time is being knocked out of water, power, electricity. There are Christians, there are Moslems, all manner of people who are fleeing the country of Lebanon trying to reach other countries.

Indeed I have spent numerous amounts of time on the phone in the past couple of weeks with our consul in Cyprus trying to help Lebanese reach the United States so that they can spend time with their loved ones here since they are unable to continue living in the home of their birth, Lebanon.

Last Friday here in our Nation's Capital there was an outpouring of some 4,000 Lebanese, Americans of Lebanese descent, who demonstrated peacefully in LaFayette Park in order to bring to the attention of President Bush and this country the plight of the Lebanese today.

The President, much to his credit, met with the leadership of this group, the American Task Force for Lebanon, in the Oval Office with Chief of Staff John Sununu on last Friday.

Mr. Speaker, I had the honor of being on the podium at the St. Jude's Children's Research Hospital dinner that honored Chief of Staff John Sununu last March 18 at which time President Bush made an unscheduled appearance and talked about the situation in Lebanon and how he wanted to make a difference.

I certainly commend President Bush for his interest and for his concern about the people of Lebanon.

Secretary of State Baker, with whom our colleague MARY ROSE OAKAR and I have written in the past week, has expressed his desire to work with the Arab League to seek a solution of the Lebanese situation. That is commendable, the interest expressed by the Secretary is commendable. But it is going to take a little more than just pinning our hopes on the Arab League for resolution of this conflict.

There are those who say the Syrians were invited into Lebanon and that they are not wanted today. Those people will put the sole blame on Syria. That cannot be a solution to the problem. The Syrians were invited into Lebanon in 1975 by the Arab League, not the Lebanese Government. They did play a role at that time in fighting side by side with the Christian forces in an effort to quell the Palestinian PLO birth that was beginning at that time within the country of Lebanon.

Rolls have changed, as I mentioned earlier. Today the Syrians find as their main allies in the country of Lebanon, Moslems to whom they lend support, and find as their ally in the fightings that are taking place.

Syria has legitimate gripes in the Middle East, Mr. Speaker. They feel

frozen out of every peace proposal that comes down the pike. They have lost what they feel are their legitimate lands in the Golan Heights. Yet they see no involvement of their country in peace process after peace process.

They feel they were invited into Lebanon as peacekeepers and now they are being painted as the bad boy on the block.

Suffice to say, Mr. Speaker, there is enough blame to pass around to all sides in the fighting in Lebanon. There is no one faction, no one group that can claim that they are innocent in this 15-year struggle of the Lebanese people.

All outside forces must leave the country of Lebanon. I refer specifically to Israeli troops in the southern part of Lebanon, who must leave that country as much as any Syrian troops in the northern part or the southern part of that country.

All Iranian forces and Iranian power that goes into that country must be frozen out of the country of Lebanon.

The Iraqis, the Libyans, we could go on and on and list the various countries that are fighting in Lebanon for their own selfish reasons. Suffice to say that all foreign forces must leave the country of Lebanon.

Will there then be peace? That is a difficult question to answer. The Lebanese must have a reconciliation among themselves. They are now in a constitutional crisis having not selected a President succeeding the former President Amin Gemayel. There must be reform within the power process in that country if there is to be true peace in Lebanon.

There must also, Mr. Speaker, very importantly and linked to the peace in Lebanon, be a resolution of the overall Israeli-Arab conflict. That means that the Palestinians must have a homeland. That means that the Palestinians must have a place to which they can go and raise their flag and to call their home, instead of using the country of Lebanon as a place of refuge, instead of building a state within the state of Lebanon as the PLO has been guilty of doing in the past, thus wreaking further havoc on that country.

So there are a number of complex issues, Mr. Speaker.

In conclusion, I do want to say that our Secretary of State is aware of these problems. His efforts in the overall solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, while some would say are too slow, I think are proceeding at the proper pace and should be allowed to stay on track. I salute him for that.

There is an opportunity that exists today in that overall resolution that perhaps has not existed before and we must not let that opportunity go by. At the same time we must not allow that conflict to divert our attentions any longer from the problem of the

Lebanese people, a people that love Western democracy, a people that love Americans, a people that are not terrorists, a people that are no more responsible for the holding of our hostages than any Member of this body in the Congress of the United States. The Lebanese are not of that nature. They are not responsible for our hostage taking. They are not responsible in general for the overall image that the American people perhaps have of the country of Lebanon.

□ 1420

Indeed, it is the outside forces that have brought about that perception and brought about the problem within that country. So I say that it is time that all outside forces leave the country of Lebanon, that Lebanon's territorial sovereignty be recognized, and their internationally recognized borders be recognized, and that the Lebanese have a reconciliation among themselves as to their problems and as to a peace in that country and the Middle East.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I thank my dear colleague from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] for taking this special order and for yielding the time to me. He has been gracious in yielding this afternoon.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I very much appreciate the participation this afternoon and the comments of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RAHALL], who obviously, as could be seen from his presentation, follows these issues very closely over a period of many years.

Mr. Speaker, the tragedy of Lebanon continues. On the eve of the 14th anniversary of the outbreak of civil strife, more than 150,000 people have died. Since March 8, the heaviest bombardments in 4 years have killed more than 300 people and wounded more than 1,000 persons in the beleaguered city of Beirut. Equally devastating are the numbers of men, women, and children suffering physical and mental breakdowns from the protracted, indiscriminate terror that surrounds this city of 1.2 million people.

The Syrian shelling of Beirut came in response to the Lebanese Government's attempt to close and secure illegally operating ports under Syrian control. According to the Lebanese Government, these ports allow safe harbor for terrorist and drug smuggling activities and to import arms as well.

Three million Lebanese are embroiled in a struggle to exercise control over their own destinies. They hope for nothing more than to be left alone by their neighbors and outside forces. Syria—Lebanon's neighbor to the east—occupies 70 percent of Lebanese soil with 40,000 troops and Syria is now determined to extend its hegemony over Lebanon's capital city—a

city that once prided itself as being the "Paris of the Middle East."

Mr. Speaker, we cannot allow Syria and its surrogates to continue the carnage and destruction of Beirut. The Syrians are continuing the shelling and have hurled hundreds of thousands of Soviet produced 240 millimeter mortars and rockets against Beirut. More men, women and children have been killed and hospitals, schools, and homes are still being destroyed. The carnage continues.

Mr. Speaker, the Lebanese Ambassador to the United States, His Excellency Abdallah Bouhabib, in a letter to President Bush made an urgent appeal for help and asked the President to act and to reaffirm his commitment to make a difference in Lebanon. In recent days numerous articles have appeared in the New York Times, the Washington Post, and respected periodicals concerning the tragedy of Lebanon. In all of these articles there is universal condemnation of Syria, its allies in Lebanon, and the bloodshed and devastation against that troubled country. The French are trying to help the Lebanese but there is only so much that one country can do by itself.

The United States has a responsible role to play in Lebanon. I have introduced a resolution calling for the President to push for an immediate cease-fire among the parties in Lebanon, urge the removal of all foreign military and paramilitary forces, and calling upon the Lebanese people to begin a process of internal reconciliation. The resolution recognizes the efforts of the League of Arab States and calls for the United States to support this and other international efforts. Finally, it urges the Government of Lebanon to fulfill the constitutional mandate to elect a new President. At this point I would like to include this material as part of the RECORD:

EMBASSY OF LEBANON,
Washington, March 30, 1989.

HON. GEORGE BUSH,
President of the United States of America,
the White House, Washington, DC.

MR. PRESIDENT: Less than two weeks ago you declared to the world that the Lebanese have suffered for too long and that you wanted them "to know that this President is going to find a way" to make a difference in Lebanon.

Since then, over one hundred Lebanese have been killed, and three hundred have been wounded. Scores of buildings, cars, and vital sources of civilian food, water, fuel, and electricity are being destroyed with the most sophisticated weaponry. Over the last four days some 20,000 shells and rockets have fallen in residential areas.

Two days ago, an Arab League Committee on Lebanon meeting in Tunis appealed for a halt to the fighting in Lebanon. While the Government of Lebanon immediately agreed, Syrian aggression, in its worst form of mass-destruction, continued. Taking advantage of the unilaterally declared cease-fire, the Syrian Army targeted and destroyed a power plant and two large fuel

tanks causing blackouts and massive conflagrations forcing thousands of civilians to evacuate. Critical supplies of grains and fuel for bakeries and hospitals have been destroyed, gravely affecting all Lebanon.

Mr. President, we are concerned that although the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon stated that the residence of the U.S. Ambassador in Beirut "was struck by a Syrian shell", Administration officials continue to ignore Syria's destructive role in Lebanon, and thus unintentionally but implicitly and indirectly encourage the Syrians to continue their strangulation of Lebanon.

Mr. President, like the Nicaraguans, Angolans, Afghans, and all beleaguered and suffering peoples around the globe, the Lebanese have the inalienable right to live in peace with self-determination.

Mr. President, in the name of these cherished American values which you have so eloquently brought to your Administration, I appeal to you, not for military or financial assistance, but rather for peace—by calling for an immediate halt to the fighting in Lebanon. I urge you to take measures to help bring about the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese military forces in Lebanon. The free world, and the Lebanese in particular, hold you in highest esteem as a champion of human rights and dignity. We plead with you to act now to make a difference.

With my fullest appreciation of your support.

Sincerely,

ABDALLAH BOUHABIB.

H. RES. 128

Whereas the recent artillery exchanges between Syrian and Lebanese forces and militias have resulted in the death or injury of hundreds of Lebanese civilians;

Whereas such exchanges have destroyed vital sources of civilian food, water, and electricity;

Whereas in the last several weeks, more than 20,000 shells and rockets have fallen in residential areas in Lebanon;

Whereas the deterioration of conditions in Lebanon threatens its territorial integrity and sovereignty;

Whereas the presence of foreign military and paramilitary forces undermines efforts to establish the authority of a central government in Lebanon;

Whereas the League of Arab States has been asked to mediate the dispute and has called for a cease-fire by the forces fighting in Lebanon;

Whereas the process of reconciliation among the Lebanese is increasingly difficult in the absence of a cease-fire;

Whereas the failure of the presidential elections of September 1988 in Lebanon has deepened the division within Lebanese society;

Whereas the United States supports the restoration of the unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Lebanon, the restoration of a central government in Lebanon, and the removal of all foreign forces from and the disbandment of militias in Lebanon;

Whereas the United Nations has demonstrated a historic commitment to working for peace in Lebanon through the presence of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon;

Whereas Article 34 of the United Nations Charter empowers the United Nations Council to investigate any situation which might lead to international friction to determine whether the situation is likely to en-

danger the maintenance of international peace and security: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House that the President should—

(1) call for an immediate cease-fire among the parties in Lebanon and the removal of all foreign military forces and disbandment of all paramilitary forces in Lebanon,

(2) urge all parties in Lebanon to respond to the international call for an immediate cease-fire and to undertake immediate discussions regarding internal reconciliation,

(3) support international efforts, including appointment of special emissaries by the United Nations Secretary General and the League of Arab States, to work with the parties in Lebanon to implement a cease-fire and start a process of internal reconciliation in Lebanon, and

(4) support actions to encourage the fulfillment of the constitutional mandate to elect a new president in Lebanon.

Mr. Speaker, the Lebanese are strong, enterprising, and resilient people who are committed to a united, sovereign, and independent Lebanon with a central government capable of governing. Recently, President Bush declared that he was going to find a way to make a difference in Lebanon. This resolution demonstrates our intent to strongly support that commitment.

Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful, particularly to my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL], the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RAHALL], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BONIOR], and the other Members of the House who have joined in this special order this afternoon. I hope that from this special order goes a very direct, very compelling message. We believe that there is a responsible and important role in American foreign policy to help end the bloodshed in Lebanon in the short term, and in the long term to help restore the integrity of the international boundaries of this very important nation. The people of Lebanon, as allies of this country, deserve that help. They deserve that assistance, and we have the power and the obligation to provide it.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] and the gentleman from Illinois for sponsoring this special order on Lebanon. I have also been deeply troubled by the tragic situation there.

Until 1975, Lebanon was renowned throughout the world for its role as the financial and trade center of the Middle East. Lebanon's unique economic and social structure made it a model of coexistence in a troubled region of the world. Our country has played an important leadership role there through our efforts to support democracy in Lebanon and to preserve her unity, freedom, sovereignty, and independence. Despite these and many other efforts for reconciliation, the situation has steadily grown worse, and last September the delay in elections brought the country to the brink of a constitutional crisis.

Since the hostilities escalated last month, almost 300 people have been killed and nearly 1,000 have been wounded. Indiscrimi-

nate heavy shelling has cost the lives of many innocent civilians, including the dean of the European delegation, the Spanish Ambassador Pedro Manuel de Aristegui.

America must not turn away from the tremendous suffering of the people there.

President Bush has expressed his concern for the people of Lebanon and his desire for an end to their suffering. I urge the President to use all due influence on all parties involved to lay down their arms and return to the table. Only then will the Lebanese people be able to start down the path toward reconciliation.

President Bush should actively work with the Arab League, France, the United Nations and other parties to mediate this tragic crisis, and U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Thomas Pickering should speak against the hostilities that are destroying more lives each day. Without these efforts, the sovereignty and unity of our ally Lebanon are gravely threatened.

America must remain committed to Lebanon's survival as a democratic nation at this critical hour. Only by preserving democracy can Lebanon hope to return to her former prosperity.

I have attached the letter which Congressman RAHALL and I sent to Secretary of State Baker:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 20, 1989.

Hon. James A. Baker III,
Secretary of State,
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY BAKER: Until 1975, Lebanon was renowned throughout the world for its role as the financial and trade center of the Middle East. Lebanon's unique economic and social structure made it a model of coexistence in a troubled region of the world. Our country has played an important leadership role there through our efforts to support democracy in Lebanon and to preserve her unity, freedom, sovereignty and independence. Despite these and many other efforts for reconciliation, the situation has steadily grown worse, and last September the delay in elections brought the country to the brink of a constitutional crisis.

Since the hostilities escalated last month, almost three hundred people have been killed and hundreds more have been wounded. Indiscriminate heavy shelling has cost the lives of many innocent civilians, including the dean of the European delegation, the Spanish Ambassador Pedro Manuel de Aristegui. The United States must play a stronger role to bring an end to the tremendous bloodshed there.

President Bush has expressed his concern for the people of Lebanon and his desire for an end to their suffering. We urge the President to use all due influence on all parties involved to lay down their arms and return to the table to undertake immediate discussions toward reconciliation. We call upon United States Ambassador to the United Nations Thomas R. Pickering to actively speak against the hostilities that are destroying more lives each day. We also urge the President to actively work with the Arab League, France, the United Nations and other parties to mediate this tragic crisis. Without these efforts, the sovereignty and unity of our ally Lebanon are gravely threatened.

America must remain committed to Lebanon's survival as a democratic nation at this critical hour. Only by preserving democracy

can Lebanon hope to return to her former prosperity.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

MARY ROSE OAKAR,
NICK JOE RAHALL II,
Members of Congress.

Mr. MACHTELEY. Mr. Speaker, the last 14 years in Lebanon have been ones of intermittent storm and calm. Again, we have hit upon storm.

The optimism of the 1976 cease-fire between domestic political groups is now long faded, and the rising death toll—reaching over 300 in just the last few weeks, is a sharp reminder of the devastation and sorrow which are the immediate byproducts of this continued fighting.

Most unsettling is the indiscriminacy of the attacks. Shell-shocked residential areas, bombed-out homes and stores, a lack of electricity and water in many areas, the tragic death of the Spanish Ambassador to Lebanon in his home—these are the images which the Lebanese children carry with them every day.

Over 40,000 Syrian troops continue to occupy Lebanon, as well as surrogates of Iraq, Iran, and the PLO. The outside involvement complicates and adds further tension to the internal situation.

Today, we stand on the floor of the House of Representatives to make a humanitarian plea for the people of Lebanon—to call for an end of the violence and the achievement of national reconciliation.

The Lebanese people deserve justice and peace. As Americans, we must support efforts which advance a cease-fire, which disengage foreign troops, and which broaden peace by encouraging multilateral discussions among the involved factions.

A combination of internal conflict and external assaults have debilitated one of the most productive nations in the Middle East. Today, we call for a healing of these wounds, and we offer our U.S. support for the full recuperation of this war-torn land.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank my good friend and colleague, BOB MICHEL, for taking this special order calling attention to the brutal and savage agony of warfare that is occurring in the country of Lebanon. This small country wedged between Syria and Israel is undergoing one of the most ferocious bombardments since World War II.

I still remember a time not so long ago, when BOB and I visited the beautiful city of Beirut. Back in the early sixties, Beirut was known throughout the world as the Jewel of the Mediterranean. BOB with his wonderful voice would serenade the Lebanese. In those days we could safely traverse the countryside visiting with the friends and relatives of our constituents.

I have many friends and constituents in western Massachusetts of Lebanese descent who exhibit the industrious tradition that once so typified all of Lebanon. But today, this spirit in Lebanon is being crushed by those forces that would destroy rather than build.

When we look at what remains of Lebanon today, it is hard to imagine that this battlefield was once one of the most productive, peaceful and forward-looking countries of the Middle East. The coalition Government of Lebanon

once served as a model for other nations that sought to unite peoples of diverse cultures and religions under one flag. This flag of Lebanon was a symbol of a precious but tenuous peace that existed among its people. But in this decade, this fragile peace has been torn asunder by the forces of radicalism that now threaten much of the Middle East.

Since early April, in the exchange of shell-fire from opposing forces in Beirut, well over 300 people have been killed. The population is suffering intense and prolonged devastation, as entire sections of the city have been left without water and electricity.

Syrian forces especially have been responsible for the latest violence that has pushed the country closer to the edge. We must demand that such forces stop the carnage and allow the voices of moderation and reason to rise again.

Mr. Speaker, amidst all the agony and suffering, now is the time to demand an end to the violence that has scarred this war-torn country.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Mr. FEIGHAN and the minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, for taking this special order today. I rise to join them in calling attention to one of the world's most tragic crises.

Lebanon, not so long ago, one of the true garden spots of the Middle East, an economic and cultural crossroads, has been torn by religious strife and factional violence on an unprecedented scale. Now, Lebanon is being tortured again, this time in the name of expansionist hegemony.

While the television news cameras have focused our attention on Palestinian youths throwing stones at Israeli soldiers in the West Bank, Syrian artillery shells and rockets have been falling—and continue to fall—on Lebanon.

Already having overrun the majority of the country, Syria's occupation troops are intent on spreading Syria's Hafez Assad's cruel dream of a greater Syria to the sea. This dream is being bought with lives by the hundreds—the lives of the peace-loving yet helpless Lebanese citizens.

The fact that the world regards this madness with seeming disinterest makes it all the more horrifying. There have been no protests, no outrage, no condemnations from the United Nations.

It is time for all of us to express our solidarity with the Lebanese people, to call for an end to the shelling and for Syria to withdraw from Lebanese soil. However, more than that, we must call for an end to the repeated depredations Lebanon has suffered at so many hands. We must urge the international community to unite and do all it can to see the promise of Lebanon—once so bright and inspiring—restored.

Mr. Speaker, again, I commend my colleagues for their concern and commitment in taking this special order and for their leadership in focusing the attention of the Congress and the world on the dark and dismal tragedy in Lebanon today.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a well-known fact that Lebanon has been wracked by its 14-year-old civil war. What is less known—or at least less often spoken of—is

the degree to which the carnage has spread in recent months.

The most disturbing facet of these developments is the relative timidity with which the United States and other governments have criticized the country most responsible for the recent hailstorm of attacks against the civilian population of Beirut. Syria, far from exercising its purported role as peacekeeper, has, for over 40 days, mercilessly shelled residential neighborhoods of east Beirut. Hundreds have died; thousands lie wounded in overcrowded and underequipped hospitals; and most of Beirut is dangerously without electricity, water, and fuel and is on the brink of running out of bread and other basic food supplies. Syria has even fought off French rescue ships attempting to evacuate the wounded.

How long will the international community stand in silence as Syrian gunners wipe out entire city blocks and the Damascus regime carves out its power niche with deadly impunity?

The United States has an abiding interest in peace in the Middle East. It is wrong that our efforts to promote peace and security in the region seem so often to be limited to the Arab-Israeli conflict. The taking of Arab life by an Arab should be of no less consequence than the taking of an Arab life by anyone else. The world's silence condones, by oversight or by indifference, the brutal power grab Syria now prosecutes in Lebanon.

The muted response of the international community can be understood by Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad only as tacit acceptance of Syria's attacks on the defenseless citizenry of Beirut. The United States, the Soviet Union, and other regional players must denounce, in the strongest terms, the Syrian aggression in Lebanon and work to bring about a cease-fire that will bring an end to the needless loss of innocent life in that tragic country. It is to our shame that the world community has tolerated this outrage thus far. It is time for concrete practical measures.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Republican Leader BOB MICHEL and Congressman ED FEIGHAN for scheduling this timely special order. While the little country of Lebanon has suffered through 14 consecutive years of civil war and foreign military intervention, the brutal fighting of the past month has raised the levels of carnage and suffering to greatest yet. As a longtime friend of Lebanon with many historical and cultural ties, it is imperative for the United States to play an active role in halting the bloody fighting and promoting a negotiated settlement.

The United States has long played an active and constructive role in the development of Lebanon. From the time Lebanon was part of the Ottoman Empire we have promoted education, health, and better standards of living. Some of Lebanon's best known and best respected institutions, like the American University of Beirut and International College, are American. Today, like the much of the rest of Lebanon, they face daily shellings and uncertain futures.

The United States sent in the Marines twice, once in 1958 and then again as part of the multinational peacekeeping forces in 1982, in an effort to help stop war and pro-

mote peace. The price we have paid for our humanitarian efforts is very high. Hundreds of Americans, like our brave marines at the Embassy compounds and airport station who were killed by terrorist bombs, and like Ambassador Malloy who was murdered in 1976 while brokering a cease-fire have died trying to make Lebanon a better place. Others have been kidnaped and are still being held hostage for their efforts. Despite these tragedies, we should not give up. Just as others supported us in our time of need some 200 years ago, we should help our friends today, like the Lebanese, in their time of crisis.

The underlying causes behind the breakdown of Lebanon into civil war in 1975 were complex and difficult enough to begin with. The subsequent 14 years of war and intervention have only worsened the crisis and further complicated the already confounding situation. However, the bloodshed of the past month dictates that we not dwell upon the past, but focus on stopping today's heavy fighting and promoting an environment conducive for negotiating a peaceful future for Lebanon.

This latest round of fighting finds its origins in the inability to elect a successor to former President Amin Gemayel upon the expiration of his term in office last September. The result of this constitutional crisis was the establishment of two governments both vying for control and legitimacy. The crisis reached its present violent stage when the appointed interim caretaker government of General Aoun, utilizing its relative advantage of air and sea power, closed the illegal ports up and down the Lebanese coastline. These militia operated ports were denying the central government of critical tariff revenues and allowed the myriad of militias to have easy access to foreign arms. These ports were also a major transshipping point for illegal drugs like heroin and hashish—drugs which find their way from the Syrian controlled Bekaa Valley to the streets of the United States. It is in our direct interest to keep these ports closed.

While many debate the real motives and intentions behind the closing of these ports, the result has been a brutal power struggle over the future of Lebanon. There have been no winners and only the innocent civilian population caught in the middle and Lebanese nation have been the losers. The mass destruction of civilian population centers, like Beirut, has caused hundreds of deaths and thousands of casualties. Shelling is a very discriminate form of warfare—it targets the old, the infirm, families, and children. The cruel decision by the leftist Lebanese militia leaders and Syria to prevent French humanitarian supplies from reaching both sides of Beirut and from evacuating civilian wounded to French hospital ships must be condemned. Clearly, many of the combatants in Lebanon who claim to speak for the people do not care at all about the Lebanese people.

Playing a leading role in this recent carnage has been Syria. First invited in as part of an Arab League Peacekeeping Force in 1976, Syria, especially after the withdrawal of all other Arab Peacekeeping Forces, soon became one of the factions vying for power and control. Clearly, the Syrians have overstayed their welcome. They are a central part

of the current crisis and their occupation of much of Lebanon must end.

I think it is very telling that the Syrian Army is engaging the Lebanese Army in Lebanon! The world was quick to criticize the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. We correctly joined in demanding Israeli withdrawals. Yet, today, the Syrians are engaged in a far more brutal and violent occupation of Lebanon. Our standards have not changed and therefore we must continue to demand the immediate withdrawal of the Syrian Army. Syria has never relinquished its claim to Lebanon as part of greater Syria. I am very concerned that the longer Syria remains in Lebanon, the greater the chances for de facto Syrian annexation of Lebanon.

I fully recognize that the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including the Syrians and Israelis, will not solve the intricate problems facing Lebanon. In fact, fighting could escalate for a short time as the various militias and the central government vie for power and control. However, the removal of the principal occupying power—and troublemaker, Syria, would be an important step in creating an environment in which the Lebanese, free from Syrian arm twisting, could begin the process of rebuilding a free and independent Lebanon. However, for these efforts to be successful, compromise is necessary. The valid concerns of all of the different communities in Lebanon must be accommodated. Real political and societal reforms are necessary if reconciliation and reunification are to succeed.

While I believe we must be more vocal and increase the pressure on the warring parties in order to stop the current fighting, I strongly support President Bush and his commitment to Lebanon. As a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, I stand ready to assist the President in any way I can with his efforts for peace in this troubled land. Additionally, I urge the Arab League Committee presently examining this crisis and brokering a cease-fire to do what is best for the future of a free and independent Lebanon, a founding member of the League.

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, for the past 14 years, Lebanon has been a country at war. We are all too familiar with the demise of this country which was once one of the most productive and vital countries in the Middle East.

However, during the past month, Lebanon—and the people of Beirut—have been subjected to an unrelenting state of siege. Not only are they living amidst the day-to-day battle for control being waged between the Christian-Muslim factions but their city is being shelled, almost continuously, by Syria.

This latest round of violence began when General Aoun ordered a blockade of Moslem militia-run ports, which quickly escalated into a struggle to drive Syrian troops from Lebanon. The Syrians were initially asked to serve as peacekeepers in Lebanon and now number over 40,000 troops. While the Christian militia sees the Syrians as an occupying force, the Moslem factions view them as a presence and there is no unity between the Lebanese people as to the role Syria should play—if any at all—in Lebanon.

Now, after a month of shelling, Beirut and the people who have not left the city are in a most desperate situation. There are no serv-

ices left. Stores which are still open are depleted of their wares. The city has been without electricity for weeks and there is no water available to city residents. The American University Hospital estimates that it may run out of antibiotics and other medicines within the month. And, unfortunately, it does not seem possible that a resolution can be found in that amount of time.

In the middle of this destruction, the people of Beirut are trying to survive. Although they realize that normal living is impossible, they struggle to maintain that normalcy in any way they can, ever conscious of the threat of death. They have lost loved ones and they are now watching their city and country being further ravaged.

The spirit of these people should be a testament to all of us. We have no concept of the adversity which they live with on a daily basis. They need and deserve peace; and, should peace come, they will need an international relief effort to help them rebuild their country. We should stand among those in support of them.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, Lebanon is in one of the bloodiest, most costly phases of their 14-year-old civil war. According to conservative estimates, more than 150,000 have lost their lives since the fighting between the Christians and the Moslems began in 1975. Fighting resumed on March 14 when Christian leader Gen. Michel Aoun imposed a naval blockade on illegal ports run by Muslim militia. To date, the latest round of this endless battle has claimed more than 300 lives and left almost 1,000 wounded. The relentless, horrific shelling of the Christian enclave in East Beirut by Syrian backed Muslim forces is bloody, even by the Syrian standards, and shows little signs of residing.

As staggering as these numbers may be, they fall pitifully short of telling the entire story. These numbers fail to tell us that the majority of those who have died are not soldiers. Instead, they are ordinary citizens who finally fall prey to the countless bombs and bullets that are part of their daily lives. The shells exchanged between the Christians and Moslems are often aimed not at armed positions, but are targeted at school buses, homes, and markets. The civil war itself began April 13, 1975 when Christian gunmen killed 29 Palestinians in a bus ambush after an activist of the rightist Christian Phalange Party was assassinated. Furthermore, these statistics do not begin to consider the countless people who have watched as their homes have been destroyed, their children mutilated, their lives ruined. And, the numbers exclude the 15 Western hostages being held by pro-Iranian Shiite extremists.

The temporary repairs and restraints, regularly issued in an attempt to end the fighting, treat only the symptoms of this intricate problem. These efforts fail to address the illness which cripples all attempts to resolve the strife. Lebanon has become the battleground for regional powers. The civil war is no longer a division between opposing Lebanese factions. It is now a complex web of overlapping conflicts between rival regional factions that defies all attempts to find peace. The ill-fated intervention of the U.S.-led Multinational Force in 1982 which claimed the lives of more than

240 Marines servicemen still remains fresh on the mind of many Americans.

The ideal solution for this problem is to give Lebanon the chance to independently solve its internal divisions. Once conflicting outside interests are removed, the Lebanese could work toward a national reconciliation and an easing of the tension between Christians and Muslims. Hopefully, presidential elections could be held, solving the crisis which began this newest round of fighting. Before Lebanon can be given this vital opportunity, other countries must be willing to sacrifice their interests. Only a few hundred square miles in the East Beirut areas are free of foreign troops. The price they pay to maintain their independence is the bloodshed we hear about on a daily basis. With more than 40,000 troops stationed in Lebanon and control of 65 percent of the country, Syria is certainly the most prominent of the outside interests. Peace will not come to Lebanon until foreign powers such as Syria loosen their grip on the nation and seek other arenas to settle their disputes with rival nations. One of the proudest traditions of America is our efforts to help those countries struggling to embrace their democratic rights. Certainly, people deserve the right to decide the fate of their nation and to choose their leaders free from the oppressive presence of other nations.

I commend the efforts of international peace forces which continually work to explore new possibilities for securing peace. Initiatives by the Arab League have not produced a working solution, but they have certainly laid the groundwork for future efforts. The efforts of France should also be honored. Their work to ease the suffering of those involved in the Lebanese dispute—regardless of race or religion—should serve as an example to other nations.

I urge President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker to assert our influence in this region and make efforts to help return the future of Lebanon to its citizens. More importantly, I urge us to consider the peace which we could help to bring to the war-weary innocent victims whose lives are being repeatedly assaulted by the endless fighting.

In the future there will hopefully be a healing of the fractures which divide Lebanon, as well as the rest of this turbulent region. Until that day we must continue to provide hope and not falter in our efforts to weave through the intricate maze of countless turmoils which allow the carnage of Lebanon to persist.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on this special order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mr. BATEMAN (at the request of Mr. MICHEL) for today until further notice on account of medical reasons.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. DUNCAN) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. BENTLEY, for 60 minutes, on April 26 and 27.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DYSON) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. DE LUGO, for 5 minutes, today and April 26.

Mr. COYNE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HARRIS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STAGGERS, for 5 minutes, on April 27.

Mr. FEIGHAN, for 60 minutes, today.

Mrs. BYRON, for 30 minutes, today.

Mr. LELAND, for 60 minutes, today.

Mr. ENGLISH, for 60 minutes, on May 10.

Mr. ESPY, for 60 minutes, on May 10.

(The following Member (at his own request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MICHEL, for 60 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at the request of Mr. FEIGHAN) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. TALLON, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DUNCAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. COUGHLIN.

Mr. BROOMFIELD in two instances.

Mr. GEKAS.

Mr. MICHEL.

Mr. BUECHNER.

Mr. GREEN.

Mr. GILMAN in seven instances.

Mr. HANSEN.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

Mr. GUNDERSON.

Mr. SOLOMON.

Mrs. BENTLEY.

Mr. MARLENEE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DYSON) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN of California in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. BEVILL.

Mr. OWENS of Utah.

Mr. DYSON.

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.

Mr. RAY.

Mr. TRAFICANT in five instances.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. SKELTON in two instances.

Mr. STARK in four instances.

Mr. BEILINSON.

Mr. MFUME in two instances.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. LaFALCE.

Mr. PEPPER in two instances.

Mr. RAHALL in two instances.

Mr. JONES of Georgia.

Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN.

Mr. MATSUI.

Mr. FAZIO in two instances.

Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota.

Mr. LANTOS in two instances.

Mr. UDALL.

Mr. DARDEN.

Mr. CLEMENT.

Mr. SMITH of Florida.

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. WYDEN.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

Joint resolutions of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S.J. Res. 84. Joint resolution to designate April 30, 1989, as "National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Centennial Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S.J. Res. 91. Joint resolution designating April 28, 1989, as "Flight Attendant Safety Professionals' Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ANNUNZIO, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to recognize the 75th anniversary of the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, and its role in establishing our Nation's system of State Cooperative Extension Services.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.) under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, April 26, 1989, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1010. A letter from the Chairman, Board of Governors, Chicago Mercantile Exchange, transmitting a copy of the report of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange to review trading practices; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1011. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal the mandatory timetable for implementation of marketwide service payments under Federal milk marketing orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

1012. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary (Logistics), Department of the Air Force, transmitting notification of the decision to convert to contractor performance the commissary shelf stocking, custodial service, and resale warehouse function at Los Angeles Air Force Base, CA, pursuant to Public Law 99-190, section 8089 (99 Stat. 1216); Public Law 100-202, section 8074 (101 Stat. 1329-75); Public Law 100-463, title VIII, section 8061; to the Committee on Appropriations.

1013. A letter from the Director, the Office of Management and Budget, transmitting the cumulative report on rescissions and deferrals of budget authority as of April 1, 1989, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685(e) (H. Doc. No. 101-51); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1014. A letter from the Director, Contracts Policy, Department of the Navy, transmitting notification of the decision that the construction of family housing units at Clark AB, Philippines, shall be restricted to joint ventures which include a minimum of one company each from the United States and the Philippines, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2304 nt.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1015. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting notification of the intent to give a dummy MK-14 torpedo shell to the town of Albany, Australia, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 7545(c); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1016. A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the first annual report summarizing the Agency's Housing Preservation Grant Program activities during fiscal years 1986 through 1988, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1490 m(j); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1017. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-17, "District of Columbia Business Corporation Act Amendment Act of 1989," and report, pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1018. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-23, "Commission on Mental Health Services Employees Retention Temporary Amendment Act of 1989," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1019. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-22, "Law Enforcement Temporary Amendment Act of 1989," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1020. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of D.C. Act 8-21, "Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Implementation Date Amendment Temporary Act of 1989," pursuant to D.C. Code section 1-233(c)(1); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1021. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Fiscal Year 1988 Annual Report on Advisory Neighborhood Commissions," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1022. A letter from the Auditor, District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of the report entitled, "Annual Audit of the Boxing and Wrestling Commission for Fiscal Year 1988," pursuant to D.C. Code section 47-117(d); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1023. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a notice of final funding priority under the educational media research, production, distribution and training governmental subsidization for the manufacture and distribution of a Line 21 Decoder, pursuant to 20 U.S.C.; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1024. A letter from the Secretary of Education, transmitting a copy of final regulations for services for deaf-blind children and youth, pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1232(d)(1); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1025. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting notice of the delay of the national energy policy plan, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7321 (b), (c); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1026. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Medical Assistance Program under title XIX of the Social Security Act to increase coverage for pregnant women and infants and for childhood immunizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1027. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting notification that the Department provided the defense articles and services and training to Jamaica under the authority of P.D. B9-6, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2318(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1028. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitting a report that on April 21, 1989, Col. James Rowe was murdered while driving to work in Quezon City, Philippines, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2761(c)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1029. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification that the Nicaraguan emergency is to continue in effect beyond May 1, 1989, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(d) (H. Doc. No. 101-50); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1030. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions by Peter F. Secchia, of Michigan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.-designate to Italy, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1031. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions by Walter J.P. Curley, of New York, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the U.S.-designate to France, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1032. A letter from the Comptroller General, General Accounting Office, transmitting a list of all reports issued or released by GAO in March 1989, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 719(h); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1033. A letter from the Assistant Attorney General, transmitting a report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act during the calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1034. A letter from the Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting notice of a proposed new Federal records system, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(r); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1035. A letter from the Executive Director, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting a report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act during the calendar year 1988, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552(d); to the Committee on Government Operations.

1036. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting a report to alert Congress that the Presidential Election Campaign Fund is running out of money, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9009(a)(5)(A); to the Committee on House Administration.

1037. A letter from the Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1038. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1039. A letter from the Deputy Associate Director for Collection and Disbursements, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification of proposed refunds of excess royalty payments in OCS areas, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1339(b); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1040. A letter from the Chairman, Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation, transmitting the 1988 annual report of the Corporation, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 880(a); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1041. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 22d in a series of reports on refugee resettlement in the United States covering the period October 1, 1987, through September 30, 1988, pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1523(a); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1042. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Fisheries Program Authorization Act to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, and 1993, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1043. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a draft of pro-

posed legislation to authorize appropriations for the fiscal years 1990 and 1991 for certain maritime programs of the Department of Transportation, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1044. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting the annual report on ocean pollution, monitoring, and research for fiscal year 1987, pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 1703(a); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

1045. A letter from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 38, United States Code, and other provisions of law, to provide technical and conforming amendments to implement the Department of Veterans Affairs Act of 1988, Public Law 100-527; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

1046. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the third quarterly country and commodity allocation table showing current programming plans for food assistance under title II of Public Law 480 for fiscal year 1989, pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 1736b(a); jointly, to the Committees on Agriculture and Foreign Affairs.

1047. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for exploration, prospecting, conservation, development, use, and operation of the naval petroleum reserves for fiscal year 1990 and fiscal year 1991, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

1048. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report on the activities of countries within the United Nations and its specialized agencies, pursuant to Public Law 98-473, section 530a (98 Stat. 1900); Public Law 100-461, title II (102 Stat. 2268-26) (H. Doc. No. 101-52); jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1049. A letter from the Acting Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the activities of the Department of Justice for fiscal year 1990 and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; jointly, to the Committees on the Judiciary and Energy and Commerce.

1050. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to restore lost compensation and establish the procedure for adjusting future compensation of justices and judges of the United States; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and the Judiciary.

1051. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, transmitting the report of progress on developing and certifying the traffic alert and collision avoidance system (ICAS), pursuant to Public Law 100-223, section 203(b) (101 Stat. 1518); jointly, to the Committees on Public Works and Transportation and Science, Space, and Technology.

1052. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the 1988 annual report on the number of applications that were made for orders and extension of orders approving electronic surveillance under the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1807; jointly, to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on the Judiciary.

1053. A letter from the Acting General Counsel, Department of Energy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations to the Department of Energy for civilian energy programs for fiscal year 1990 and fiscal year 1991, and for other purposes, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1110; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce; Interior and Insular Affairs; and Science, Space, and Technology.

1054. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to maintain a competitive, financially strong, and secure uranium enrichment capability in the United States by reorganizing the uranium enrichment enterprise, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce; Interior and Insular Affairs; and Science, Space, and Technology.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 840. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Federal Maritime Commission; with amendments (Rept. 101-31). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 1223. A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Marine Fisheries Program Act through fiscal year 1992 (Rept. 101-32). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 1224. A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Anadromous Fish Conservation Act through fiscal year 1992 (Rept. 101-33). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 1225. A bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of 1986 through fiscal year 1992; with amendments (Rept. 101-34). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 1763. A bill to authorize expenditures for fiscal year 1990 for the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes (Rept. 101-35). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BROOKS: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 87. Resolution impeaching Walter L. Nixon, Jr., judge of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi for high crimes and misdemeanors; with an amendment (Rept. 101-36). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MOAKLEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 135. Resolution waiving certain points of order against consideration of H.R. 2072, a bill making dire emergency supplemental appropriations and transfers, urgent supplementals, and correcting enrollment errors for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1989, and for other purposes

(Rept. 101-37). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FORD of Michigan: Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. H.R. 1149. A bill to allow Members of Congress to use the franking privilege to disseminate copies of the Constitution of the United States (Rept. 101-38). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina: Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. H.R. 1486. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1990 for the Maritime Administration, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 101-39). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. APPLEGATE:

H.R. 2073. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny any deduction for cleanup and damage costs attributable to certain oil spills in navigable waters; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 2074. A bill to correct the tariff treatment accorded zinc printing type; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself and Mr. MATSUI):

H.R. 2075. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the deduction for certain expenses incurred outside the United States to repair or maintain certain commercial aircraft; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. BOXER (for herself, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. WEISS, Mr. BLAZ, and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 2076. A bill to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to improve consumer information and fuel efficiency with respect to passenger automobiles, light trucks, and tires, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on noncomplying manufacturers (in lieu of the penalty), and for other purposes; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Colorado:

H.R. 2077. A bill to suspend for a 3-year period the duty on certain fiberglass yarns; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLEMENT (for himself, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DARDEN, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. TANNER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. DUNCAN, and Mr. DE LUGO):

H.R. 2078. A bill to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to encourage the development and use of standardized plant designs and improve the nuclear licensing and regulatory process; jointly, to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. COYNE (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. ACKERMAN, and Mr. WISE):

H.R. 2079. A bill to provide for the designation, and provision of assistance to, economic growth zones for purposes of promoting economic growth within economically distressed communities; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. DREIER of California:

H.R. 2080. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that the child's insurance benefits of a disabled individual who has attained age 18 will not terminate solely by reason of marriage to an individual eligible for supplemental security income benefits under title XVI of such act so long as the individual's eligibility under title XVI continues; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.R. 2081. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEKAS:

H.R. 2082. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to permit the disclosure to governmental authorities by electronic communication providers of the names and addresses associated with phone numbers supplied by such authorities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2083. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to punish corruption; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. KENNELLY:

H.R. 2084. A bill to establish a corporation to administer a program of voluntary national service, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Education and Labor, Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, and Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAFALCE:

H.R. 2085. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to limit the liability under that act of commercial lending institutions acquiring facilities through foreclosure or similar means and corporate fiduciaries administering estates or trusts; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LOWERY of California (for himself, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. LAGOMARINO, and Mr. DORNAN of California):

H.R. 2086. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify the penalties for certain kidnappings of children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWENS of New York:

H.R. 2087. A bill to transfer a certain program with respect to child abuse from title IV of Public Law 98-473 to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. OWENS of New York (for himself and Mr. BARTLETT):

H.R. 2088. A bill to revise and extend the programs established in the Temporary Child Care for Handicapped Children and Crisis Nurseries Act of 1986; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 2089. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to limit the compensation of investigators who use medical devices under an exemption for investigational use; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2090. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide civil and criminal forfeitures for mail and wire fraud, and to compensate victims of those offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 2091. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require an annual report from the Director of the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment on changes in payment amounts for certain

surgical transplantation procedures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2092. A bill to make it unlawful for an individual to obtain a position as a physician or resident in a hospital receiving Federal funds if the individual's license to practice medicine was obtained through intentional misrepresentations; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2093. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act with respect to requiring institutions to have residency training and fellowship programs in geriatric medicine as a condition for payment of direct medical education costs under the Medicare Program; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

H.R. 2094. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a clinical trial to determine the efficiency and economic feasibility of providing Medicare coverage for personal emergency response systems; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RAHALL:

H.R. 2095. A bill to amend the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to reauthorize the collection of reclamation fees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RANGEL:

H.R. 2096. A bill to designate an Assistant Secretary of the Department of Veterans' Affairs as the Chief Minority Affairs and to provide for the appointment of Deputy Officers of Minority Affairs of the Department; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. MFUME, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. HERGER, Mr. SHAYS, and Mr. PAXON):

H.R. 2097. A bill to establish certain prohibitions with respect to the provision of sterile hypodermic needles or bleach to intravenous drug abusers and with respect to the medical treatment of narcotics addiction; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. STARK, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. RUSSO, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. MOODY, Mr. SHAW, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Mr. SHAYS):

H.R. 2098. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the targeted jobs credit through 1992 and to expand the targeted groups with respect to whom such credit is allowed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

H.R. 2099. A bill to prohibit the disposal of solid waste in any State other than the State in which the waste was generated; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. STARK:

H.R. 2100. A bill relating to the tariff treatment of certain paper products and synthetic detergents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2101. A bill to amend titles 5 and 10, United States Code, to provide that any child who is ineligible for survivor annuity, life insurance, or health benefits coverage under such titles because of being married

may qualify for such coverage if that marriage is terminated by reason of death, annulment, or divorce; jointly, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service and Armed Services.

By Mr. TRAFICANT (for himself and Mr. JONES of Georgia):

H.R. 2102. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide the penalty of death for certain murders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 2103. A bill to establish the national dividend plan by reforming the budget process, and by amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to eliminate the double tax on dividends, to allocate corporate income tax revenues for payments to qualified registered voters, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means and Rules.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. SCHNEIDER, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. FAZIO, and Mr. AKAKA):

H.R. 2104. A bill to amend and enhance existing renewable energy programs and Federal trade and export promotion programs in order to promote the United States renewable energy industry, improve the trade balance of the United States, and maintain the competitive and technical leadership of the United States in renewable energy development and trade; jointly, to the Committees on Ways and Means Foreign Affairs; Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs; Energy and Commerce; and Small Business.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska:

H.R. 2105. A bill to amend the Fur Seal Act to provide continued access to certain fisheries in the Bering Sea; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BEILENSON (for himself, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mrs. BOXER, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. DE LUIGO, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GLICKMAN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKEN, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. MINETA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PEASE, Mr. LIPINSKI, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WOLPE):

H.J. Res. 245. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the President to call upon radio and television broadcasters, in cooperation with public health organizations, to educate the public about the dangers of cigarette smoking; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CHANDLER (for himself and Mrs. BYRON):

H.J. Res. 246. Joint resolution expressing United States policy regarding reforms which should be taken by the Government of Nicaragua in order to bring about lasting peace, pluralism, and democracy in Nicaragua; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRANDY (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. NAGLE, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. MICHEL, Mr. WALSH, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. TORRES, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. LAGOMARINO, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr.

HUNTER, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SMITH of Mississippi, Mr. ECKART, Mr. WOLF, Mr. HORTON, Mr. PAXON, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. WEBER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MOLINARI, Mr. DE LA GARZA, and Mr. AKAKA):

H.J. Res. 247. Joint resolution designating May 29, 1989, as the "National Day of Remembrance for the Victims of the U.S.S. Iowa"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOODY (for himself, Mr. PORTER, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CONTE, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. FROST, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. KASTENMEIER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. LAGOMARINO, Mr. LEACH of Iowa, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. OLIN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. RAVENEL, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WOLPE):

H.J. Res. 248. Joint resolution designating October 22 through 28, 1989, as "World Population Awareness Week"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. STARK:

H.J. Res. 249. Joint resolution entitled: "Special Trade Management Act of 1989"; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COURTER:

H. Con. Res. 101. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that proposals to distribute needles to drug addicts in order to curb the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome should be rejected; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of Florida (for himself, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. NELSON of Florida, Mr. GRANT, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. SMITH of Florida, Mr. SCHEUER, and Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida):

H. Con. Res. 102. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Air Force should continue to utilize the weather reconnaissance aircraft, WC-130, in coordination with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration operated satellite technologies, for tracking hurricanes and collecting research data to enable scientists to predict and understand hurricane behavior; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services and Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. RANGEL (for himself and Mr. COUGHLIN):

H. Res. 136. Resolution authorizing the printing of the committee print entitled "The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988: A Guide to Programs for State and Local Anti-Drug Assistance" as a House document; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SOLOMON (for himself, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SUNDQUIST, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. RITTER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. WELDON, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. WEBER, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. HALL of Texas, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LENT, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. GALLO, Mr. PAXON, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. KOLTER, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. LEATH of Texas, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. GREEN, Mr. FROST, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. HORTON, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. ROE, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. ORTIZ, and Mr. ENGLISH):

H. Res. 137. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives with respect to the duties of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII,

70. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to shipments of hazardous waste; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FISH:

H.R. 2106. A bill to transfer a parcel of land in Hyde Park, NY; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 2107. A bill for the relief of Pablo Cruz Patag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SANGMEISTER:

H.R. 2108. A bill to extend the patent numbered 3,586,911 for a period of 10 years; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. BATES, Mr. BORSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. CLAY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FEIGHAN, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LANTOS, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LELAND, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr.

MINETA, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. PO SHARD, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. ROYBAL, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. SCHEUER, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SOLARZ, Mrs. STAGGERS, Mr. STARK, Mr. TOWNS, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. WEISS, Mr. WILSON, and Mr. WOLPE.

H.R. 5: Mr. ROTH, Mr. FAUNTROY, and Mr. ROE.

H.R. 7: Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 17: Mrs. UNSOELD and Mr. WALGREN.

H.R. 22: Mr. JAMES, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. SYNAR, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, and Mr. JONTZ.

H.R. 29: Mr. MAZZOLI.

H.R. 70: Mr. YOUNG of Florida, Mr. SHUMWAY, Mr. WELDON, Mr. PURSELL, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, and Mr. COBLE.

H.R. 82: Mr. MADIGAN, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. AU COIN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SKEEN, and Mrs. LLOYD.

H.R. 110: Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. BOXER, and Mr. CHAPMAN.

H.R. 118: Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. McDADDE, Mr. McHUGH, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. COYNE, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. MINETA.

H.R. 156: Mr. FAZIO, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, and Mr. ROE.

H.R. 159: Mr. COX.

H.R. 378: Mr. STANGELAND, Mrs. VUCANOVICH, Mr. MACHTLEY, and Mr. COX.

H.R. 393: Mr. STANGELAND.

H.R. 394: Mr. DENNY SMITH.

H.R. 422: Mr. ENGLISH.

H.R. 446: Mr. McGRATH, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SLAUGHTER of Virginia, Mr. GORDON, and Mr. RHODES.

H.R. 488: Mr. ROBINSON.

H.R. 500: Mr. GEPHARDT, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. SKAGGS.

H.R. 520: Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Ms. SNOWE.

H.R. 521: Mr. STANGELAND and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 522: Mr. STANGELAND and Mr. GONZALEZ.

H.R. 523: Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Ms. SNOWE.

H.R. 529: Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DARDEN, and Mr. FLORIO.

H.R. 530: Mr. FLORIO and Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 546: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 563: Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. PRICE, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, and Mr. BUNNING.

H.R. 586: Mr. EDWARDS of California.

H.R. 594: Ms. SCHNEIDER and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 598: Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida and Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

H.R. 682: Mr. FRANK.

H.R. 711: Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 736: Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FOGLETTA, Mr. GORDON, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. ECKART, and Mr. MAVROULES.

H.R. 857: Mr. SCHUMER.

H.R. 874: Mr. BARTLETT.

H.R. 875: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. RANGEL, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. LEWIS of Georgia.

H.R. 970: Mr. CLEMENT.

H.R. 984: Mr. HAYES of Illinois.

H.R. 995: Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. ROE, and Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 1004: Mr. GOSS.

H.R. 1080: Mr. STANGELAND and Mr. BILIRAKIS.

H.R. 1083: Mr. TORRICELLI, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. LENT, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. COELHO, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mrs. LLOYD, and Mr. ORTIZ.

H.R. 1087: Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. WILSON, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. CONTE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. SHAW, Mr. BILBRAY, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H.R. 1095: Mr. BONIOR, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. SKELTON.

H.R. 1112: Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. BOSCO, and Mr. MURPHY.

H.R. 1128: Mr. BRYANT.

H.R. 1129: Mr. ROE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. PENNY, and Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 1134: Mr. BLAZ.

H.R. 1181: Mr. WELDON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. COURTER, Mr. UPTON, Mr. HASTERT, and Mr. HANCOCK.

H.R. 1190: Mr. ROE, Mr. CROCKETT, and Mr. RUSSO.

H.R. 1200: Mr. HOUGHTON, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. DICKINSON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. McHUGH, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. FISH, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. ROE, Mr. VENTO, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. CONTE, and Mr. YATRON.

H.R. 1216: Mr. VENTO, Mr. MINETA, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BRUCE, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. COOPER.

H.R. 1221: Mr. FISH, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, and Mr. STENHOLM.

H.R. 1248: Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.R. 1250: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1260: Mr. BATES.

H.R. 1262: Mr. COX.

H.R. 1276: Mrs. BENTLEY and Mr. MACHTLEY.

H.R. 1287: Mr. HYDE, Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. PORTER, and Mr. ROBINSON.

H.R. 1292: Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 1295: Mr. GALLEGLY.

H.R. 1304: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1317: Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. FAWELL, and Mr. BOEHLERT.

H.R. 1365: Mr. COX.

H.R. 1388: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia.

H.R. 1401: Mr. LAFALCE, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. BILBRAY.

H.R. 1416: Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. AU COIN, and Mr. McHUGH.

H.R. 1486: Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H.R. 1505: Mr. SKELTON, Mr. PARKER, Mr. RANGEL, and Mr. OWENS of New York.

H.R. 1515: Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. WEBER.

H.R. 1525: Mr. FRANK, Mr. STANGELAND, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. BERMAN, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. FOGLETTA, and Mr. WYDEN.

H.R. 1561: Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. FRANK, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, and Mr. MARTINEZ.

H.R. 1574: Mr. KILDEE, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DYMALLY, and Mr. BARNARD.

H.R. 1578: Mrs. COLLINS and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.R. 1587: Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ROYBAL, and Mr. COLEMAN of Texas.

H.R. 1588: Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. MARLENEE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. LIGHTFOOT.

H.R. 1598: Mr. FUSTER.

H.R. 1613: Mr. PAXON, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. UPTON, Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, and Mr. SCHUETTE.

H.R. 1636: Mr. RAVENEL.

H.R. 1638: Mr. BARNARD, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, MORRISON of Washington, and Mr. SMITH of Texas.

H.R. 1652: Mr. GEPHARDT.

H.R. 1656: Mr. DARDEN.

H.R. 1666: Mr. ESPY.

H.R. 1703: Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mrs. PATTERTON, and Mr. GINGRICH.

H.R. 1704: Mr. LaFALCE, Mr. SKAGGS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. DONNELLY, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. FISH, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. FUSTER.

H.R. 1710: Mr. RAHALL, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. DYMALLY, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. ATKINS, Mr. RAY, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. PENNY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. TALLON, and Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado.

H.R. 1836: Mr. ATKINS.

H.R. 1870: Mr. COURTER, Mr. BARTLETT, and Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H.R. 2015: Mr. DeFAZIO.

H.R. 2041: Mr. McCOLLUM.

H.J. Res. 1: Mr. DICKS, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. MACHTLEY, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SMITH of Vermont, and Mr. TRAFICANT.

H.J. Res. 26: Mr. DORNAN of California, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. COBLE, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. WALKER, Mr. HERGER, Mr. HILER, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. CAMPBELL of California, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. PETRI, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. AuCOIN, and Mr. COX.

H.J. Res. 28: Mr. LIVINGSTON.

H.J. Res. 31: Mr. HORTON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. SLATTERY.

H.J. Res. 34: Mr. HANCOCK.

H.J. Res. 67: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. FLORIO, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. PRICE, Mr. THOMAS A. LUKE, Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. ANTHONY, and Mr. VALENTINE.

H.J. Res. 68: Mr. NATCHER, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MOORHEAD, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. APPLEGATE, Mr. STUDDS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SKELTON, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr.

IRELAND, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. WOLFE, Mr. COBLE, Mr. WEBER, Mr. WALGREN, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. DYSON, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SAXTON, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. WYLIE, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. ESPY, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. HOPKINS, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. McCOLLUM, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. NEAL of North Carolina.

H.J. Res. 74: Mr. BATES, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, Mr. FAZIO, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. FRANK, Mr. GUARINI, Mr. LENT, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. VOLKMER, Mr. WAXMAN, and Mr. WHEAT.

H.J. Res. 84: Mr. STANGELAND and Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut.

H.J. Res. 94: Mr. COX, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, and Mr. THOMAS of California.

H.J. Res. 120: Mr. BOSCO, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DIXON, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. FRENZEL, Mr. GRANT, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. HENRY, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. KASICH, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McCOLLUM, Mr. NELSON of Florida, and Mr. PEPPER.

H.J. Res. 134: Mr. YATRON, Mr. SLATTERY, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. KOSTMAYER, Mr. GORDON, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. LENT, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. CROCKETT, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. ROWLAND of Georgia, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GINGRICH, Mr. HASTERT, Mr. NOWAK, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. PURSELL, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. BOSCO, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey, Mr. PRICE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. DIXON, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. WEISS, Mr. GOSS, Mr. BUECHNER, Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. ESPY, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. RAY, Mr. INHOPE, Mr. LIVINGSTON, Mr. MARTIN of New York, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. PASHAYAN, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SABO, Mr. SARPALIUS, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. SHARP, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. SMITH of Iowa, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. WISE, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. SANGMEISTER, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, Mr. OBEY, Mr. STOKES, and Mr. KLECZKA.

H.J. Res. 136: Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. REGULA, Mr. LEHMAN of California, Mr. AuCOIN, Mr. SHAW, Mr. JONTZ, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. SCHUETTE, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut, Mr. WILSON, Mr. DYSON, Mr. WALGREN, Mr. GARCIA, Mr. UDALL, Mr. IRELAND, and Mr. WEBER.

H.J. Res. 150: Mr. DE LA GARZA, Mrs. LOWEY of New York, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. HOYER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LEACH of

Iowa, Mr. HUBBARD, Mr. TAUKE, Mr. PURSELL, and Mr. NELSON of Florida.

H.J. Res. 183: Mr. WHITTAKER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. BUECHNER, and Mr. FISH.

H.J. Res. 186: Mr. DeFAZIO, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. RAY, Mr. STAGGERS, Mrs. SAIKI, Mr. GRANT, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. BATES, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PARKER, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. MRAZEK, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. REGULA, Mr. BROWDER, Mr. RINALDO, Mr. GREEN, Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ANNUNZIO, Ms. OAKAR, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. PETRI, Mr. CARPER, Mr. VENTO, Mr. LAUGHLIN, Mrs. UNSOELD, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. CLARKE, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. TAUKE, Mrs. BYRON, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. PACKARD, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. McCLOSKEY, and Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER.

H.J. Res. 212: Mr. KOLTER, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. LIGHTFOOT, Mr. CARR, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. HORTON, Mr. BARNARD, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. TAUKE.

H.J. Res. 215: Mr. FOGLIETTA, Mr. UDALL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. DORGAN of North Dakota, and Mr. Gejdenson.

H.J. Res. 221: Mr. BUSTAMANTE, Mrs. COLLINS, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FAUNTROY, Mr. GALLEGLY, Mr. HANCOCK, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. LEWIS of Florida, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. SPENCE, and Mr. WALSH.

H.J. Res. 223: Mr. WALSH, Mr. FAZIO, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. ENGEL.

H.J. Res. 231: Mr. NEAL of North Carolina, Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. DYSON, Mr. SOLOMON, Mr. NIELSON of Utah, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.J. Res. 237: Mr. DENNY SMITH.

H.Con. Res. 70: Mr. HASTERT.

H.Con. Res. 74: Mrs. MARTIN of Illinois.

H.Con. Res. 77: Ms. KAPTUR.

H.Con. Res. 78 Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. AuCOIN, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mrs. BENTLEY, Mr. PENNY, Mr. BROWN of Colorado, Mr. FROST, and Mr. LAGOMARSINO.

H.Con. Res. 93: Mr. BLAZ.

H. Res. 122: Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. HATCHER, Mr. DONALD E. LUKENS, and Mr. ROE.

H. Res. 125: Mr. GALLO.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

32. The Speaker presented a petition of city/borough of Juneau, AK, relative to Alaska salmon and steelhead; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.